

Morning Tea
that never reached
KASUR

By
Amjad Zafar Ali

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

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Dedications:

I dedicate this book to my lovely parents and wife

- **Mr. Zafar Ali Asif**
- **Mrs. Jameela Zafar**
- **Mrs. Erum Amjad**

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Special Thanks!

I want to say thanks to those people who have helped me in completing my book. I specially say thanks to my dear teacher Abdul Aziz Saleemi. I started this work with his help. He has always guided me in a good way. In addition, I would like to say thanks to some of my friends...

Bundle of Thanks

I would like to thanks Mr Bilal Ahmad Rana (Executive Director) Youth Parliament of Pakistan. He has helped me in completing my book with his moral and financial support. I would like to say Thanks to Higher Management of Youth Parliament of Pakistan for helping me out in the publishing of book.

I would like to thanks some of my close friends who have helped me in managing the data of this book

Mr Rizwan Hanif,
Allama Alyas Azmi,
Mr Ahsan Khursheed,
Mr Zulqarnain,
Mr Shahzad Alam,
Mr Ali Raza

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

“Babe-Ul-Pakistan”

“Kasur is said to be Bab-Ul-Pakistan, because Kasur is the last city of Pakistan on East. Hussaini Wala is the last village within Kasur territory. There is a gate on boundary line, and it has a joint check post with Indian City Ferozepur it is famous as Col. Ghulam Hussain Shaheed Check Post (JCP), Kasur

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Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

Preface

"Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!" is a book worth reading. It is a laudable attempt of a young writer named Amjad Zafar. I have gone through the book and have found some valuable facts & information about Kasur history & Culture. Writing a book on the history is quite challenging but Amjad has taken up this gigantic task and was able to complete it in a handsome manner. There have been quite a few books written on the history of Kasur but what sets this book apart from the others is the fact that it is written in English. This, I feel will give international recognition to Kasur as this book can easily be read by the international readers, owing to its language. This book unveils some surprising facts for example, the fact that the Indians had planned a morning tea in Kasur on the day the 1965 war started.

I congratulate Amjad on his successful attempt of writing a book. It is a great start to his journey as a writer and I want to wish him the best of luck for his future.

AMEEN!

**Bilal Ahmad Rana
Executive Director
Youth Parliament of Pakistan**

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Components & Composition of District Kasur

Name of District	Kasur
A district established from	1st July, 1976
Current District Coordination Officer	Irshad Hussain Shah
Current Members of National Assembly of Kasur District	NA-138 Rao Mazhar Hayat Khan (PML-N) (Disqualified) NA-139 Mr Waseem Akhtar Sheikh (PML-N) NA-140 Sardar Assef Ahmed Ali (PPP)/Malik Rashid Ahmed Khan (Current) NA-141 Rana Muhammad Ishaq Khan (PML-N) NA-142 Sardar Talib Hussain Nakai (PML-Q)
Current Members of Provincial Assembly of Kasur District	PP-175 Yaqoob Nadeem Sethi PML(N) PP-176 Malik Akhtar Hussain Naul PPP PP-177 Naeem Safdar Ansari PML(N) PP-178 Ahmad Ali Tolu PPP PP-179 Sardar Muhammad Hussain Dogar PPP PP-180 Ahsan Raza Khan PML(N) PP-181 Sheikh Alaud Din PML(Q) PP-182 Amjad Ali Mayo PPP PP-183 Sardar Muhammad Asif Nakai PML(Q)

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	PP-184 Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan PML (N) 4 Special seats for Women Shugufta Shiekh (MPA) Samina Khawar Hayat (MPA)
Location of the District	30° - 40° to 31° - 20° north latitudes and 73° - 38° to 74° - 41° east longitudes
Weather of the District	Minimum 00 Centigrade Maximum 48 Centigrade
Total Area of the District	3,995 Square kilometers
Roads in Kasur District	Multan Road Lahore-Ferozepur road Kasur-Depalpur road Chunian-Changa Manga- Chunian Kanganpur road Hall-Pattoki-Chunian road Kasur-Kot Radha Kishen- Phoolnagar road
Railway Stations in Kasur District	Prem Nagar Kot Radha Kishan Bhoy Asal Changa Managa Pattoki Akhtar Abad Kanganpur Khudian Kasur Raja Jang
Rivers pass through the District	River Ravi on the north-west River Satluj on the south east
Forest	Changa Managa Forest
Boundaries of the district	Lahore District on the north

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Boundaries of the district	Lahore District on the north India on the east and south-east Okara on the south-west Sheikhupura on the north-west
Total Population of the District (1998)	2,375,875
Urban Population (1998)	542,391 (22.8%)
Rural Population (1998)	1,833,484 (77.2%)
Total Population of the District in 2008 (estimates with 2.6% annual increase)	3,071,000
Infant Mortality Rate	77 per thousand
Population by Religion (1998 census)	Muslim 95.4% Christian 4.4% Hindu 0% Ahmadi 0.1% Scheduled Castes 0.1%
Major Tribes & Races in Kasur District (1998 census)	Rajput/Mayo (32%) Arain (30%) Jat (10%) Dogar Ansari Sheikh Pathan
Mother Tongue (1998 census)	Urdu 6.2% Punjabi 88.2% Pashto 0.1% Sindhi 0% Balochi 0% Siraiki 0.7% Others 4.8%
International Personalities from Kasur in Past	Baba Bulleh Shah Hazrat Kamal-ud-din Chishti Madam Noor Jehan Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan

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Current International Personalities From	Mueen Qureshi (former Prime Minister of Pakistan) Mian Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri (former Foreign Minister) Sardar Asif Ahmed Ali (former Foreign Minister) Dr Aman Ullah Khan (USA)
Specialties of Kasur District	Kasuri Falooda (a kind of Ice Cream) Kasuri Maithi (spices) Kasuri Khussa (Shoes) Andrassay (sweets)
Sight Seeings	Shrine Baba Bulleh Shah Ganda Singh Border Changa Manga Forest Park Ballocki Headwork's
Major benefit of Kasur District	Adjoining District of Lahore Main Railway line passes through the district Man made Forest Changa Managa in the district
Major problem of Kasur District	Pollution in Kasur City due to the leather industry/Tanneries No Major industry in the past in the district due to India boarder on the east and south-east
Important towns of the district	Kasur, Chunian, Pattoki, Kot Radha Kishan, Phool Nagar, Raja Jang, Khudian, Kanganpur, Mustafabad, Rao Khan wala,

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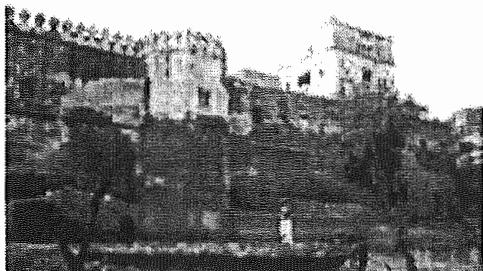
Sub Divisions of Kasur	Kasur, Chunian, Pattoki, Kot Radha Kishan
Union Councils	113
Zila Council Members	162
Literacy Rate	57.30 %
Degree Colleges (affiliated with Punjab University)	06 Male + 04 Female = 10
Govt Elementary Schools	103 Boys + 138 Girls = 241
Govt High Schools	80 Boys + 35 Girls = 115
Govt Primary Schools	680 Boys + 607 Girls = 1,287
Technical Colleges/ Vocational Institutes	03 Commerce + 04 Vocation Training + 01 Technical Training = 08
Hospitals	04 (Kasur, Pattoki, Chunian)
No. of Basic Health Units	81
Rural Dispensaries	24
Number of registered NGOs in district	165



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Historical Background

Kasur, one of the districts of Punjab province, is bounded on the south of Lahore district, on the north and the East by the Indian District of Ferozepur and Amritsar respectively, and on the West by Sahiwal district. Kasur city is located on the Ferozepur road at a distance of about 55Km from Lahore to the South and about 25Km from Ferozepur, situated in India to its North. Kasur is well connected to Lahore by road and by rail, which takes off from Raiwind Junction and runs up to Karachi. Before partition, it was also linked by rail with Indian cities, Amritsar and Ferozepur before partition



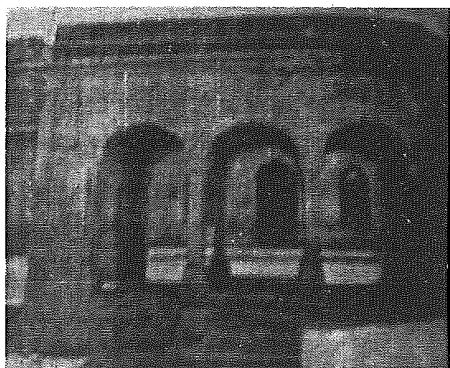
Kasur is one of the oldest cities of Pakistan. In ancient times, it was just a small town with Katcha houses on the north bank of the old river Biyas. According to an estimate, Kasur was a big village in 1 AD. In 553 AD, Khaweshgan occupied it. In 1020 AD, Kasur was included in the territory of Lahore, which was the capital of the state under Raja Jaipal. History of the area is often endorsed as being very ancient by quoting the mud filled town near it (1/2 km away from District Headquarters), which was called Rohay Wal. A tomb of a Muslim mystic Baba Kamal Chishti and some other graves are still found at the top of these teelas, who was of Mughals era and a disciple of Baba Farid-Ud-Din Ganj Shakar and Nizam-ud-Din Aulia. Many of these teelas dug up and has been levelled to the ground for

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encroachments etc. It is said that Rohay Wal (the lost town) was once the main city and the current city was a suburb of that. It is a place of great antiquity and identified by the historians as one of the place visited by the Chinese pilgrim, Hewing Tsang in the 7th century BC but kasur does not appear in history until late in the Muslim period when it established as a Pashtun colony near the northern/western bank of the Sutlej. These migrants entered the town either in the reign of Babar or in the region of his grandson Akbar and founded a considerable principality with territory on both sides of the Satluj. When Emperor Baber captured the whole India in 1526AD, he awarded this city to the Afghans as a token of their service towards his victory. During the reign of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, Kasur was glorified and every rich man constructed his own palace in Kasur. In 1830 AD, Maharaja Ranjeet Singh captured Kasur and it was under Sikh rule by the year 1847 when the British took over the control of India.

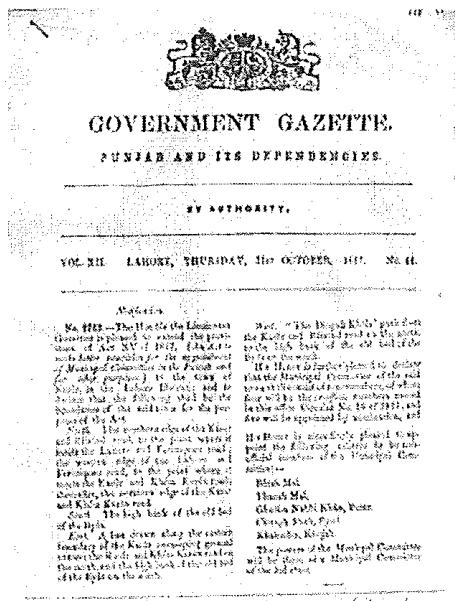
Kasur does not appear in history until far on in the Mahmud period. The colony of Pathans was located at some time during the reign of Baber, but more probably in 1560 AD, during the reign of his grandson Akbar-e- Azam. At that time, the town said to have numbered 3500 souls. Among the Pathans who settled, here were certain Hasanzai, whose descendants became the Hakim of the town and founded a significant principality, including territory on both banks of the Satluj. When the Sikhs rose to power, they experienced great resistance from the brave Pathans of Kasur, in 1763 and again in 1770. However, later, they were able to subdue the territory. Large number of Pathans embraced martyrdom on these occasions. In 1794, two Pathan brothers, Nizam-ud-Din and Kutab-ud-Din again expelled the Sikhs from

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Kasur and re-established the Pathan rule, held their own against the continuous attacks of Sikhs until 1807, when at last Kutab-ud-Din was forced to give way before Ranjit Singh and retire to his territory at Mamdot beyond Satluj. The town of Kasur was then incorporated in the command of Ranjit Singh. After the Sikhs, the area was taken over by the British.

Bara- Dari Salem Khan in Kasur



of the area. After independence in 1947, industrial and commercial activities were re-established and Kasur contributed more and more towards the national economy.

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In 1867, the Kasur Municipality was constituted. At that time, Kasur was given the status of Sub-division and included in the Lahore Civil Division. The Raiwind-Ganda Singh Wala Railway line was laid in 1883 whereas the Kasur-Lodhran Railway line was completed in 1910. During this period, Kasur served as an important commercial as well as an industrial center

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Kasur remained a Subdivision of Lahore District, during the times of the British, and an Extra Assistant Commissioner used to be in charge of the Sub-Division. In 1976, Kasur was given the status of District Headquarters and subsequently a number of local offices were established. Initially, the District comprised two Sub-Divisions namely Kasur & Chunian. Later on, in 1992, the Government of Punjab created another Sub-Division with it, headquarter was at Pattoki and in 2006, notifications issued by the Government to make Kot Radha Kishan a Sub-Division. The present District Kasur consists of four Sub-Divisions; namely Kasur, Chunian, Pattoki and Kot Radha Kishan.

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Name of Kasur in views of Historians

Now the question is who had laid the base of Kasur? If we look around the famous Indian belief, we come to know that Kasur had been laid in the Era of Raja Ram Chandar. The Regime of Raja Ram Chandar is not defined correctly but historian wrote it was 500 B.C to 200 B.C. We cannot say anything that has some solid proof about the base of Kasur. However, there are many other famous opinions regarding the history and name of Kasur by famous historians.

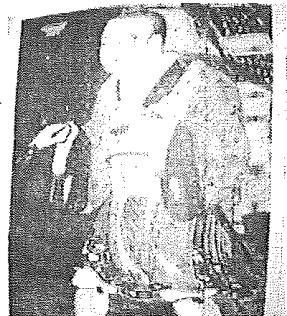
- One historian wrote that Kasur had been developed by Sitta Bibi and Ram Chandra's son Kashu and Lahoo. It had been said that Kasur is a corrupted form of Kashu and Lahore is a corrupted form of Lahoo. This is reason that Lahore and Kasur both are finding of equal age cities. We can find the name of Ram Chandar and his sons in historical book Maha Bharat. Life history of Ram Chandar and Sitta Bibi can be found in historical poem Ramayan.
- Historically the city of Kasur was named by ancient Aryan tribe of Kambojas who migrated from Mittani and Kussara and belonged to Ancient King Pithana of Mesopotamian Kussara. This fact is also endorsed by the famous Baba Bulleh Shah that all Pathans of Kasur would become weavers very soon. The town of Khudian was built by ancient Aryan Iranian Kambojas of Kasur who claim descent from Saman Khuda. A village Khoda near Khudian is also inhabited by Kambojah Clan. The same clan Kambojas also claims to be offspring's of

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- Kumbakarna and Rama. Ancient town of Rajowal of Kambojas is also related to Kambojas of Khemkaran
- Abdullah Abdi Khuashgi has written in his book “Akhbar-e-Olia” that two brothers from Ayudhia Rajput Family had governed over Kasur. Raja Kalrao and Raja Kulpit were emperors of Lahore and Kasur respectively. Kasur’s emperor, Raja Kulpit, had a big army so he attacked Lahore and got success. He had defeated Raja Kalrao and arrested him as prisoner but gave him much respect.
- One opinion is very famous regarding Kasur and it is almost correct about its name that Kasur is derived from the word Qasar (an Arabic word). This means fort. In addition, from Qasar it named as Kasur. The city of Kasur is an aggregation of fortified hamlets, called Qasar, Qasran, they known as kots, small in themselves, but together forming a considerable town. In 1592 12 principal residential colonies were built by Mughal Emperor Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar. The names of 12 kots are Kot Pacca Qila, Kot Nawan Qila, Kot Azam Khan, Kot Ghulam Mohayyudin Khan, Kot Murad Khan, Kot Haleem Khan, Kot Peer Mohammad Khan, Kot Fateh Din Khan, Kot Usman Khan, Kot Badar-ud-Din Khan, Kot Ruken Din Khan, and Kot Nawab Hussain Khan. Now along with these there are many other towns and colonies in the city. The Kot Nawab Hussain Khan is named as the Androon Mori Gate and the Largest Baar of City is inside it, that connect the whole city through its other Kot

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- It has been said that one man from Qosaiya Qoshana had laid the base stone of Kasur. Moreover, he had made a fort in his regime.
- General Kingham has configured Kasur in those selected cities that were visited by famous Chinese tourist Hoyin Chong (Heoan Siang) in 7th century. However, notable thing is that he has not made any discussion about its neighbor city, Lahore. It might be possible that he had not visited Lahore.
- Actually , Kasur appeared on the World map in the Era of Mehmood Ghaznvi. He attacked 17 times on Hindustan in 11th century. He had Esa Zai Afghani with him at the time of attack. They people really liked one land in Punjab; they started living here and named it Kasur. Mufti Khairudin has written in his book “Ibrat Nama” that due to Lahore governor Ayaz Afghani people stayed there after seeing the greenery on the bank of river Satluj and Biyas.
- On the other hand, it has said that Qazi Shoaib grandfather of Sheikh Farid-Ud-Din Shakar Ganj (R.U.A) had visited Punjab in 617 Hijri (12th century) when Mongol made difficulties for people in Kabul. He had spent some time in Kasur, later appointed as Qazi in Multan. After all, he finally stayed along side river Satlui in Pakpattan.



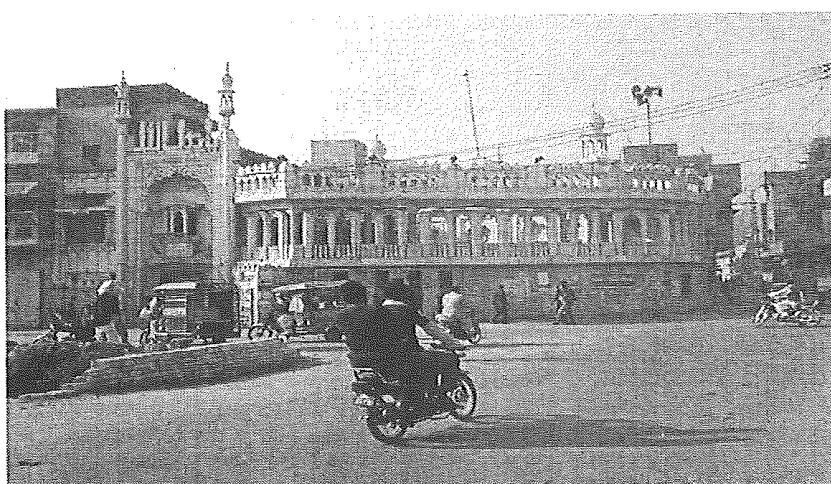
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- Amir Khurd has written in his book “Serat-ul-Olia” page no 49 that grandfather of Baba Farid-Ud-Din Shakar Ganj, Hazart Qazi Shoaib left Kabul in 1157 and moved towards Lahore, because the Ghazi of Kabul had created many troubles for him. Later on he shifted to Kasur. Qazi of Kasur welcomed him warmly and eventually went to Emperor of time to discuss the problems that Qazi Shoaib was facing.
- Pathan came firstly with Shahab-ud-Din Ghori to Ghazni after leaving Maloof Kou Feroza. They went to Multan; the climate did not suit them thus they left it and came back to Kasur. This opinion can be confirmed. The city was on the map of the world in any shape on the bank of the River Satluj before Shahab-ud-Din Ghori.

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- The First Muslim woman lord was Sultan Shamas-ud-Din's daughter Razia Sultana. When she lost in Bathinda, she ran towards Kasur. Her servant was with her. However, the enemy found them and killed both of them in Kasur. Her grave is said to be in Kasur in old Graveyard.

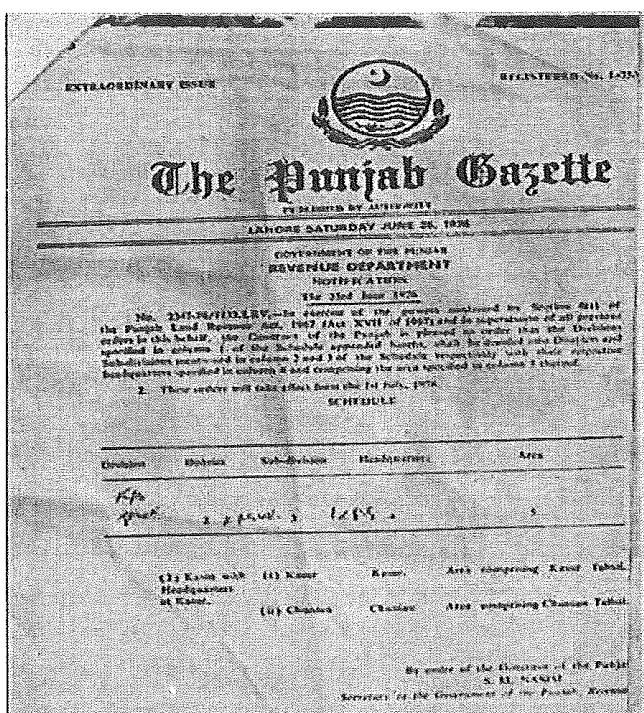


Masjid Noor Chowk Kasur

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Brief Description of Kasur

District Kasur is spread over an area of 3,995 square kilometers and is sub divided in the four Sub-Divisions of Kasur, Chunian, Pattoki and Kot Radha Kishan. Apart from Sub-Division headquarters, other important towns in the District are Mustafabad, Raja Jhang, Kot Radha Kishan, Khudian, Pattoki, Kanganpur, and Phool Nagar. The other information about District Kasur is as follows.



(Notification of District 1976)

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- **Location:**

Kasur town is situated, 55 kilometers south of Lahore. The district lies from 30° - 40° to 31° - 20° north latitude and 73° - 38° to 74° - 41° east longitudes

- **Boundaries:**

Kasur is bounded on the south by Lahore district, on the east and north east by India, on the north-west by Okara district and on the south-west by Sheikhupura district.

- **Area:**

The District has total of 3,995 square kilometers divided into four Sub-Divisions.

- **Flora:**

Flora of the District has been greatly modified by human agency of the old open forests of small trees and shrubs; there remains only a few Rakhs or portions of forest, which are kept as gazing ground for cattle, etc. Amongst trees, the most important are Kikar (*Acacia arbica*), Shisham or Tahli (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), Beri (*Zizyphus jajaha*), Toot (*Morus Marlaccae*), Sharin (*Albizzia lobbck*), Dharck (*Malia azordaracb*), Phulahi (*Acacia modesta*) and Nim (*Melia Indica*). Piple (*Ficus religiosa*) and Bohar (*Ficus Indica*) are planted for shade. The growth in Rakhs is composed mainly of three kinds of trees Jand (*Prosopis spicigera*), Karril (*Capparis aphylla*), and Van of Jal (*Salvadora obeedies*). Occasionally Pelu (*Acacia Loucophhloea*) and Farash (*Lamaris articulate*) are found. Pilchhi (*Tamarix gallio*) is found on most sandy soil along the river and canal sides and is used for wickerwork, basket making etc.

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- **Fauna:**

Wolf, Jackal, Snakes, Pigs, and wild boar are the only wild animals of some importance. The former being met with occasionally in the low land wastes of Chunian Sub-Division but jackals are found everywhere. Changa Manga reserve, a thick forest, is the only area where a few Nolgai, Peafowl, and Hare are found.

- **Topography:**

Kasur District lies between the River Satluj that flows along its boundary with India, and the River Ravi that flows along its boundary with Sheikhupura District. The District may be divided into two parts, a low lying or river line area along the two bordering rivers and upland, away from rivers. The river line area is generally flooded during monsoon season. The water level in this area is higher than that in the upland. The soil is sandy. The upland is flat plain sloping from Northeast to South-West. The general height of the area is from 150 to 200 meters above the Sea Level.

- **Physical Features:**

River Ravi bound the District Kasur in the south-west and the River Satluj in the northeast. Whereas the old course of river Biyas divides the District into two equal parts locally known as Hithar and Uthar or Mithan Majha and Khara Majha Both, the areas have a height differential of approximately 5.5 meters. The natural surface elevation of the District is 198 meters above the Sea Level, having a general slope from Northeast to South-West. Whereas the East and West ends of District comprise the Flood plains of the rivers Satlui and Ravi.

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characterized by breaching of looping river channels braided around meander bars.

- Climate and General Soil Conditions:**

The climate of the District is hot in summer and comparatively cold in winter. May and June are the hottest months, when temperature goes up to 48°C. Water logging and salinity has affected a large area of the District making the under ground water brackish. Its soil is good for farming.

- Rainfall:**

Towards the end of June monsoon conditions appear and during the following two and a half month spell of rainy season alternates with intervals of sultry weather. The winter rain falls during December January, February, and March ranging from 23 to 31 millimeters. Detailed data on temperature and precipitation is not available for Kasur. These are however, available for the nearest meteorological station Lahore which as close proxy of the District and can be easily found.

- Total Population of District Kasur:**

According to 1998 Population and Housing Census, total population of the Kasur district is 2376 thousand persons out of which 1244 thousand are males and 1132 thousand are females. Density of population in the District is 595 persons per square Kilometer. Percentage break-up of the Rural and Urban population is 77.2 and 22.8 respectively. Sub-Division wise, distribution of Urban and Rural population is given in Table.

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Sub-Division-wise distribution of urban and Rural population

Name of Sub Division	Population (In Thousand Persons)		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Chunian	61	524	585
Kasur	366	791	1157
Pattoki	115	519	634
Total:	542	1834	2376

Description	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Population (in 000's)	760	854	1,186	1,528	2,376
Inter censal Increase(percent)	12.4	38.9	28.8	55.5	
Average Annual Growth Rate	1.0	2.8	3.0	2.6	

Sub-Division wise Population Figures

Unit	Tot. Pop.	Female %	Urban %	Average HH Size	Ann. Growth Rate
Chunian	584.567	47.83	10.4	6.8	2.42
Kasur	1,157.072	47.74	31.7	7.1	2.70
Pattoki	634.236	47.31	18.1	7.1	2.70
Total	2,375.875	47.65	22.8	7.0	2.63

Note: Kasur population is about to reach to 3.5Millions according to 2010 stats.

Poverty estimates for Pakistan indicate that 33.5% of total population is living below the poverty line. These figures

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give us some indication regarding vulnerable groups, many of whom can only afford one time food.

Rural & Urban Distribution

The urban population was 542,391 or 22.8 percent of the total population of the district, which grew at an average rate of 2.9 percent during 1981-98 and had decreased from 4.8 percent observed during 1972-81. There are three municipal committees and six town committees in the District.

There were 637 Mauzas (a smallest revenue unit) in 1998, of which 103 had population over 5 thousand, 210 had 2 to 5 thousand, 110 had 1 to 2 thousand, 201 had under one thousand person while 13 were un-inhabited.

• Religion:

As emerged from the 1998 census the population of the District is predominantly Muslim i.e. 95.4 percent. The next higher percentage is of Christians with 4.4% followed by Ahmadi and Schedule castes each 0.1 percent. While other minorities like Hindu (Jati) etc. are very small in number. The proportion of population is equal in rural and urban areas. The following tables give percentage of population by religion in rural and urban areas.

Religion	All Areas
Muslim	95.40%
Christians	4.30%
Hindu	-
Ahmadi	0.20%

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Scheduled Castes	0.10%
Others	-

412 Deeni Madaris have been registered under societies Registration Amendment Ordinance 2006.

159 Masajid (75 Brailvi Masliq, 39 Deobandi, 32 Ahle Hadis, 9 Ahle Tasheh, and 4 Ahmadi Masliq) have been registered in this District.

- Live Stock Population:**

The Sheep population of 103 thousand heads in the District is expected to yield about 103M Tones of wool annually.

The animal population of the district is given in Table.

Animal	Population (in Thousands)
Goats	269
Cattle	191
Sheep	103
Buffaloes	536

- Poultry Population:**

As per Punjab Development Statistics 2000, there are 377 broiler and 41 layer poultry farms in the District having rearing capacity of 5304 and 587 thousand birds respectively. There are also four breeding farms having rearing capacity of 146 thousand birds.

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As per Punjab Development Statistics, 2000, 1, 10,000 animals were slaughtered in recognized / un-recognized slaughterhouses in the district during the year 1999–2000, which is a fair estimate of the availability of hides and skins in the District. The availability of slaughterhouse by – products is estimated as under:

Blood	226 M.Tons
Bones	614 M.Tons
Tallow	307 M.TONS

- Forests:**

An area of 13784 acres is under forest in the District. There is also a linear plantation of 1604 KM alongside the roads/rails/canals in the District. Trees grown in the area are Kau, Phalai, Kiker, and Shisham.

Year	Timber	Firewood
1998-1999	154833	449658
1999-2000	33118	17885
2000-2001	216926	499692

- Road-Links:**

The district has a total metalled roads length of 1233 Kilometers. The district is linked with Lahore, Okara and Pakpattan districts through roads.

- Kasur-Lahore Motorway:**

The Kasur-Lahore Motorway, a 6-lane highway is under construction, most of construction work has been done, and it is expected to complete by the end of 2010. This is particularly important for Kasur as many people commute from Kasur to Lahore.

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- **Rail-Links:**

The district is linked with Lahore and Pakpattan districts through railway network. It is also linked with Karachi railway line.

- **Radio:**

FM channels on frequency of 92, 99, 101, 102 are working in Kasur city, by providing their day and night service to Kasuri people.

- **Electricity:**

Kasur is connected with Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) main grid system and a grid station having 132 K.V. line regulates supply to all electricity sections of the city. The grid station is located on Shahra-e-Quide-e-Azam with a total area of 9.15 acres. The total number of connections according to 2001-02 statistics in the city was 38942 including 11,682 industrial/commercial connections.

- **Telephones:**

PTCL with an area of four kanal is working in the city at Abdullah Khan Road. The capacity of the exchange is 8,000 lines. Total number of 6,614 connections was provided to the public as per 2001 statistics. World Call Wireless is also providing its services. For Internet, users both PTCL and World Call are providing DSL Internet to the Kasuri people.

- **Mobile Phones:**

Mobile Phone services from different companies are available in Kasur. like Mobilink, U-Fone, Warid Tel, China Mobile, Zong, and Telenor.

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- **Gas:**

Sui Gas is also available in Kasur. In 2004, the work for laying a gas pipeline from Lahore to Kasur was completed, allowing the residents of Kasur to have the gas supply for domestic purposes. The Government is making all efforts to provide basic amenities to the people in every niche and corner of the country.

- **Water Supply:**

The municipal committee Kasur supplies the drinking water in the city. It serves almost 60% of total area of the municipality. The quality of drinking water is doubtful regarding chemical and bacteriological aspects. The overall situation of water supply is very poor and it is likely not to fulfill the requirements of the entire population. Furthermore, the drinking water quality is quite below the standards of World Health Organization (WHO). There is no commercial connection in the city whereas the city has many industrial activities. It reflects the poor management of the sanitary branch of the municipal committee. After all, in 2007, working on new pipelines for water supply was started, and it is still going on and hopes to complete by end of 2012.

- **Sewerage System and Solid Waste Disposal:**

Municipal committee Kasur is responsible for provision and maintenance of sewerage system of the city. The solid waste of the city is dumped openly at several places. The city presents a worst situation of ugly and unhealthy environment with no proper dumping sites. The staff for cleaning the open drain of sewerage is not enough.

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The waste from industrial area is very hazardous and is scattered on the vast land lying vacant near polluted ponds.

- Rescue Service:**

Punjab Emergency Services have been established through legislation with a mission to establish a system for Emergency preparedness, Response and Prevention so that the ultimate goal of developing Safer Communities could be achieved. The services have been established to manage emergencies like Road traffic accidents, buildings collapse, explosions, fires and disasters. In addition, services include emergency medical, ambulance, fire and rescue services. Office of Rescue 1122 is located at main Kachahri road Kasur.

- Man Power:**

The total available labor force (i.e. 15 years and above, working and looking for work) as per District Census Report of Kasur, 1998 in the district is 436 thousand persons. As regards availability of skilled labor, there are 09 technical, commercial and vocational institutions (6 for men and 3 for women) providing training in various trades e.g. mechanical, electrical, auto-engineering, welding, wood working and commerce. Vocational institutions for women impart training in hand/machine embroidery, stitching and knitting. Almost about 588 technicians, artisans, workers are trained every year. The traditional crafts of Kasur include weaving of Lungies, Durries, Muuras, Peeras and Shoes inlaid with Tilla.

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**Old Building Representing Culture at Kot Azam Khan
Kasur**

Old Towns of Kasur

Kot Budhe Khan

Established by Nawab
Hussain Khan Halaf Zai
Established by Izzat Ullah
Khan Ak Zai

Kot Damdama

Kot Piran

Qila Mohammad Khan Essa

Zai

Oila Batak Zai

Pacca Oila

Established in 1803

Kot Murad Khan

Established in 1805

Kot Khawja Hussain Khan

Dolat Zai

Established in 1883

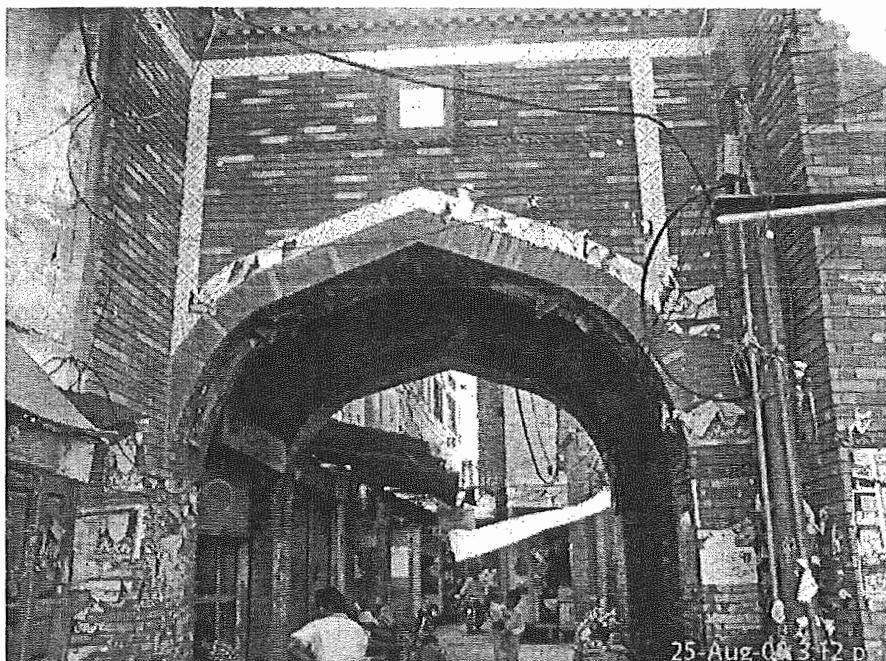
Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

Kot Ghulam Mohe-ud-Din	
Pasar Hussain Khan	Established in 1805
Kot Badar Din Pasar Hussain Khan	Established in 1807
Kot Usman Khan Pasar Hussain Khan	
Kot Rukan Din Khan Pasar Hussain Khan	Established in 1812
Kot Fateh Din Khan Pasar Nizam Ud Din Khan	
Kot Mohammad Khan Pasar Jale Khan	
Kot Azam Khan Dolat Zaii	
Kot Sadar Khan	
Kot Bodi Khan	
Kot Haleem Khan	
Kot Abdul Ghani	
Kot Sarve Wala	
Qila Ghulam Nabi Khan	
Kot Abdul Rasool Khan	
Kot Meer Baz Khan	
Kot Ghulam Mohammad Khan	
New Towns Of Kasur	Old Gates of Kasur
Munir Shaheed Colony	Gate Kot Azam Khan
Nafees Colony	Gate Kot Fateh Din Khan
Sardar Colony	Gate Kot Badar Din
Khara Road	Gate Kot Rukan Din
Basti Khadim Abad	Gate Kot Piran
Bhasar Pura	Gate Kot Haleem Khan
Basti Qadira Abad	Gate Kot Ghulam Muhae-ud- Din Khan (Moori Gate)
Dhingi Pura	Lahori Gate

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Dhoor Kot	Gate Kot Usman Khan
Shah Invat Colony	Lohe Wala Darwaza (Gate)
Colony Baba Abdul Khalid	
Jinnaha Colony	Bazar and Markets
Basti Vanaikan	Gandam Mandi
	Kumharan Wala Bazar
Basti Chiragh Shah	(New Bazar)
	Bazar Sarafan (Gold
Jammat Pura	Market)
Syed Ali Ahmed Shah Colony	Urdu Bazar (Books Bazar)
Kot Oatal Garhi	Bazar Dallgiran
Salamat Pura	Faisal Bazar
Road Kot	Goora Market
Kot Budha	Lohe Wala Bazar
Kot Shami Shahced	Chamber Bazar
Tibi Kambowan	Gala Mandi. Sabzi Mandi
	Important Roads and
Mohallah Chmrangan	Streets
	Chowk Shaheedan Kot
Krishan Nagar	Murad Khan
Rarra Guiiran	Chowk Khuna
Kot Molvi Abdul Oadir	Lalvani Adda
Basti Brat Shah	Chandani Chowk
	Baldia Chowk, National
Mohallah Mehmood Pura	bank chowk. Khara Road
Basti Noor Shah Wali	Steel Bagh More
Basti Haii Gagan Khan	Kashmir Chowk
	Khan Mehal Chowk
	Bhataa Chowk

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One of Kasuri Gate

Sub Division	Unions	Total Unions
Chunian	ALLAH ABAD, BHAGIWAL, CHAK NO 13, CHAK NO 18, CHUNIAN NO 1, CHUNIAN NO 2, DEO SIAL, DHUTTAY, GEHLAN HITHAR, JAGUWALA, JAJJAL, JAMSHER KALAN, JAMSHER KHURD, JAND WALA, KANGANPUR, KANGANPUR RURAL, KOT SANDRESS, KOTHA, KULL, LUNDAY, MAUJOKI, MOKAL, MULAPUR, MUNDAYKI, SADDA, TALWANDI, WAN KHARA	27

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Kasur	BABLIANA OTAR, BAHADURPURA, BAROON RAJA JANG, BAZIDPUR, BHAMBIA KALAN, BHEDIAN KALAN, BHEELA HITHAR, CHAK 55, CHATHIAN WALA , CHEENA ARLA, DAFTUH, DHOLAN HITHAR, FATEHPUR, GOHAR, HERDO SABARI, HINDAL, HUSSAIN KHAN WALA, IBRAHIM ABAD, KASUR -1, KASUR-10, KASUR-11, KASUR-2, KASUR-3, KASUR-4, KASUR-5, KASUR-6, KASUR-7, KASUR-8, KASUR-9, KHAJ HITHAR, KHARA, KHUDIAN, KHUDIAN BAROON, KOT RADHA KISHAN NO., KOT RADHA KISHAN NO., KOTLI RAI ABUBAKAR, MAAN, MATTAA, MUDKE DHARIWAL, MUSTAFABAD NO 1, MUSTAFABAD NO 2, NATHOKI, OLAKH HITHAR, OLAKH OTAR, ORARA, PIAL KALAN, QADIWIND, RAJA JANG, RAJOWAL NAU, ROAKHAN WALA, SEHJRA, SHEIKH UMAD KOHNA, SIRHALI KALAN, USMAN WALA, ZAFARKE	55
Pattoki	ALPA KALAN, BAGHIANA KALAN, BEHARWAL KALAN, BHOE ASAL, CHAK 66 DINA NATH, CHAK NO 23 BHOPEWAL, CHAK NO 27 DHOLAN, CHAK NO 35, CHAK NO 39, CHAK NO 45, CHAK NO 7 KOTHIWALA, GHUMMANKE, HALLA, HUNJRAY KALAN, JAMBER KHURD, KANWEEN, KHANKEY MORH, KOT SARDAR KAHAN, LAMBEY JAGIR, NATHEY KHALSA, PATTOKI NO 1, PATTOKI NO 2, PATTOKI NO 3, PHOOL NAGAR NO 1, PHOOL NAGAR NO 2, PHOOL NAGAR NO 3, PHULLIANI, SARAI NOSHERA,	31

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

	SHEIKHUM, WAN ADHEN, WAN RADHA RAM	
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Note: Kot Radha Kishan is announced as Sub Division but still the notification is to be implemented.

Important towns of Sub-Division Kasur

Khudian:

Khudian is much famous town of Kasur. It was remained municipality since 1887 to 1913. Mughal soldiers built many house to store animal food here. These houses were called kothi and in Pashto language people called these kinds of houses where soldiers store food for horses as khadi, that is why it is named as Khudian. It is said that Raja Toddar Mall (Imperial Minister of Akbar) established this town. It has population of 87053 people (1998) with 84 villages.

Raja Jang:

Raja Jang is one of important towns of Kasur; it was notified as municipality in 1944. It is situated on Kasur-Raiwind road. It also links with rail and has railway station named Raja Jang Junction.

Mustafabad (Lalyani):

Mustafabad is situated on famous Ferozepur road. It is about 10 miles away from Kasur and 15 miles away from Lahore. It has about 50 thousand of population. There is a Sikh Gurdwara near Mustafabad named Gurdwara Mahme Singh. Mustafabad was the place where last Sikh royal leader Dileep Singh wrote his “forgiveness letter” to British Government. Its old name was Lalyani; later on, it changed into Mustafabad in 1978.

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Ganda Singh Wala:

Ganda Singh Wala is a village in Kasur. It lies on the border with India, opposite the Indian village of Hussaini Wala near Ferozepur. The border crossing is now closed. In the 1960s and 1970s it was the principal road crossing between India and Pakistan but was replaced by the border crossing at Wagah, a little further north. In 2005, there were proposals to reopen the border but it remained closed. Since 1970, there has been a daily Retreat Ceremony at the border crossing, similar to the Wagah border ceremony. The Sutlej River flows by Ganda Singh Wala, and the area is prone to flooding.

The village was named after the soldier Sardar Bahadur Risaldar Major Ganda Singh Datt (1830-1903) He was rewarded with large tracts of agricultural land, and the village Ganda Singh Wala on the periphery of Amritsar is named after him. In 1929, Ganda Singh village was linked with India via rail also; there is an old railway station at Ganda Singh. A joint check post of Pakistan and India is situated at village Hussaini Wala, which is known as Joint Check Post (JCP) Kasur.

S. No	Deputy Commissioners	Period
1	Muhammad Ashraf	July 1976 to February 1977
2	Imtiaz Akhtar	February 1977 to April 1977
3	Hafiz Akhtar	April 1977 to December 1978

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		December
4	Ch. Muhammad Sadiq	1978 to May 1979
5	Khalid Mehmood Ahmed	May 1979 to August 1979 August 1979 to 13 September
6	Kamran Rasool	1979 September 1979 to
7	Ghias Ul Din	October 1980 October 1980
8	Muhammad Yousaf Khan	to August 1981
9	Syed Abdul Hakeem	August 1981 to September 1983
10	Riaz Ahmed Khan	September 1983 to February 1986
11	G M Sikandar	February 1986 to May 1988
12	Muhammad Mehmood Butt	June 1988 to February 1989
13	Iqbal Ahmed Bossan	February 1989 to June 1990
14	Muhammad Jameel Akhtar	June 1990 to May 1991
15	Javeed Junaid Iqbal Chudhary	May 1991 to May 1993

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16	Muhammad Mumtaz Jova	May 1993 to August 1993 August 1993
17	Shyghan Sharif Malik	to November 1995 December 1995 to
18	Syed Tariq Raza Naqvi	December 1996 December 1996 to
19	Tariq Baiwa	August 1997 August 1997 to January
20	Abid Saeed	1998 January 1998 to November
21	Safdar Mehmood	1999 November
22	Maj. Retd Azam Suleman District Co- Ordinate Officers	1999 to 13 August 2001
1	Hasseb Athar (D.M.G)	May 2001 to August 2001
2	Babar Yaqoob Fateh Muhammad	August 2001 to June 2003 July 2003 to
3	Zubair Masood Muhammad	February 2004 February 2004
4	Hashim Tareen	to November 2006

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		November 2006 to
5	Saeed Akhtar Ansari	December 2007
		December 2007 to
6	Abdul Jabbar Shaheen	November 2009
7	Jahanzaib Awan	November 2009 to 2011

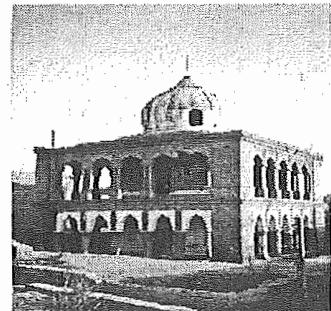
S. No	Chairman District Council	Voice Chairman	Period
1	Rao Khizar Hayat Khan	Sardar Arif Nakai	January 1980 to January 1983
2	Chudhary Hakim Ali	Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan	November 1983 to November 1987
3	Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan	Sardar Aurangzaib	January 1988 to January 1992
4	Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan	Raiz Ahmed (Burj Kalan) & Rao Mazhar Hayat Khan	January 1992 to August 1993
5	Rana Muhammad Ishaq Khan	Malik Ashiq Awan & Mian Sana Khaliq Karimi and others	December 1998 to October 1999

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6	Rana Muhammad Imtaiz Khan	Mian Sana Khaliq Karimi	August 2001 to June 2005
7	Rana Muhammad Havat Khan	Maqsood Sabir Ansari	October 2005 to 2009
S. No	Sub-Division Nazim Kasur	Voice Sub- Division Nazim Kasur	Period
1	Malik Rashid Ahmed Khan	Chudhary Altaf Khan	August 2001 to June 2005
2	Naveed Hashim Rizvi	Chudhary Shehzad Khan , Then Jameel Khan Advocate	October 2005 to 2009

- **Chunian:**

Chunian is a historical city of Punjab, Pakistan. It is located at $30^{\circ} 58'$ north $73^{\circ} 58' 60$ east. Chunian is located at elevations of 177 meters (583 feet), and lies about 70 km south of Lahore, the Punjab capital. It is the headquarters of a Sub-Division or revenue sub-division of Kasur District. The city is administratively subdivided into two Union Councils. The city is located on the right bank of the former Biyas River bed. Biyas changed its course several centuries ago. Some important places around Chunian



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include Ellah Abad, Gehlan Hithar and Kangan Pur; while Gehlan Hithar has almost 400 years of rich cultural history.

The present city is more than 500 years old. Some parts of the city fortification and several of its gates still exist. The city is built on a mound have been built by the Harappan or Indus Valley Civilization. Very little excavation has sought to confirm this. The Archeology Department, Government of Pakistan carried out the last excavation in 1978. Among other objects, coins dating back to Alexander's time (c. 323 B.C.) were discovered at the site. A large area of unexcavated mounds extends to the south-west of the city where ancient bricks and shards of pottery can be found on the surface. Popular legend hold that the city has been destroyed nine times in the past. The present name is popularly believed to have been derived from 'Chunni', name of a daughter of Raja Toddar Mall, the Dewan or revenue minister of the Mughal Emperor Akbar Little historical evidence of this belief has been documented. People of nearby villages call the city Chooni in local dialect of Punjabi.

The Sub-Division is known for the Changa Manga forest, the largest single plantation of trees in Pakistan, and the Chunian Industrial Estate, one of the largest concentrations of manufacturing in the country. In Chunian there is a river Biyas, which is now polluted, and is a tributary of the River Satluj. Despite its relatively high altitude, Chunian has been flooded by the river on six occasions.

Chunian has a court and a cantonment. The Government High School Chunian established even before the partition of India. which has produced a number of alumni who have

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become distinguished in various lifestyles. Most of the people, living in Chunian are small landholders and are strictly attached to the old value system. The Sufi saint Peer Bahamian once made Chunian his permanent abode and preached peace and high morals to the local populace.

Gehlan Hithar:

Gehlan Hithar is a town and Union Council of Kasur District situated some 40 miles from City Kasur, and lies on the main Kasur-Okara road. In its vicinity is a self-planted forest named Changa Manga. It lies in the boundaries of National Assembly consistency NA 140 and Provincial consistency PP 180. Ex foreign minister, Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri has won from this area in 2002. Presently Asif Ahmad Ali is the national assembly member from this area who has resigned in 2011 from his seat. He is also an ex-foreign minister of Pakistan.

The livelihood of the people is based on agriculture with a big share of flower growing beside wheat, rice, and vegetables including potatoes and maize. The flower market recently established on the main Depalpur road is hub of fresh flower business in Punjab particularly and Pakistan as well. The history of Gehlan is described in a book titled "Gehlan Hithar -A Historic Town" by Muhammad Saddique Javed. Some of information is worth mentioning that almost 700 people from this town are in the teaching profession, 500 people are serving in armed forces and around 250 people are in police department and about 300 people serving in other countries Like "South Korea, UAE, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom (UK), USA and Canada.

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Mostly population is Jatt but there are another tribes also based in village like "Shiekh, Syed, Hashmi Kumhar and Arian. There is lot of Jatt Gehlan in India and their origin is "Saini Sikhs" and Hithar area named in southern Lahore division of Punjab, Pakistan. Gehlan are Saini although they are in small number but scattered all around the Punjab (Pakistan & India). Majority of them are found in Hoshiarpur, Punjab (India), and Kasur, Jehlam in Punjab (Pakistan). In India, mostly Gehlan in short is written as "Gill." In India a village Gchlhan exists near Bhawanigarh

Kangan Pur:

Kangan Pur is situated on Kasur- Pakpattan railway line. This is on Pakistan India borderline and the last village of Sub-Division Chunian District Kasur. It is 20 Km away from Chunian and 38 Km away from Kasur. It has 30 thousand Population. River Satluj flows from this village alongside Indian border. Daughter of Raja Sidh named Kangana established Kangan Pur. It is an important agricultural market of Kasur. There is a tomb of Sufi saint Ahmed Shah. Annual Urs is held on 11 September every year.

S N o	Sub-Division Nazim Chunian	Voice Sub-Division Nazim Chunian	Period
1	Sardar Shoaib Alamgir	Mian Ahmed Saeed Dhahdi	August 2001 to January 2002
2	Dr Saffdar Jarar	Chudhary Rustam Khan	March 2002 to August 2003
3	Peer Mukhtar Ahmed	Mian Ahmed Saeed Dhahdi	October 2003 to June 2005

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4	Rana Abaad Khan	Sardar Jahan Zaib Mokal then Ashgar Mitho	October 2005 2009
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• Pattoki:

Pattoki is located at 31°1' north 73°50'60 east with an altitude of 186 meters (613 feet). It is a typical Punjabi rural market, a Sub-Division of Kasur, and famous for growing flowers. It has one of the biggest cluster of flower, fruit, and decorative plant nurseries in the



country. Those who drive on the National Highway between Lahore and Sahiwal are familiar with over 5 kilometers of lush green and the fragrant stretch of nurseries on either side of the road on the edge of the town.

Pattoki was derived from a caste of the Hindus called Pattwaan. It was a Hindu-Sikh dominated town, which was famous for its cotton production and was known as "The Cotton Queen". After partition, the cotton industry became sick. Pattoki was raised to the status of Sub-Division in early 1990s. Before it, most of the official works were carried in Chunian. The total population of Pattoki, including urban and rural areas is approximately 6.34 lakh (634,000). However it is handicapped in so many sectors i.e. education, health and other civic amenities. The underground water of Pattoki are not good for drinking but Government provided pure water

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supply for Pattoki people from Halla at a distance of 20 km away. Most of the area is irrigated by canal water because sub soil water is saline and unfit for agriculture. In the present era, it has become an industrial hub, there are approximately 200 industrial units, and these are established at G.T Road, with companies such as Rafhan Best foods, Pattoki Sugar Mills, Wall's ice cream, Martin Dow, Haleeb, and Century Paper & Board Mills.

Plants in Pattoki

Pattoki is famous for its saints, called Sufis. Baba Abbas Ali Shah is the most famous of all. Throughout his life, he spoke of love for both human & animals. He kept a pack of dog, which demonstrated his love for animals. He propagated the message of love until his death. A tradition goes that he also told the day & time of his death to his disciples. A huge Urs (fair) takes place on his shrine every year.



Pattoki is the only sub division in the Punjab, which is largely associated with the very big number of villages. The police station of the Pattoki saddar is consisting of 575 villages. Pattoki is a great business market in the area. This city is still a big trade centre for a number of villages attached to it. The Changa Manga forest is also 10 Km away from Pattoki. Ghelian nurseries are also 1 Km away from Pattoki. Its green market is famous all over the Punjab.

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- **Phool Nagar (Bhai Pheru):**

Sikh Guru Singat Singh established Bhai Pheru, he was a Sikh saint. He had come in this area and started to living here, he had a servant who always used to arrange food by requesting people. Therefore, people start calling him as Pheru and Bhai to Guru Singat Singh. Due to Bhai and Pheru, people started saying this area as Bhai Pheru. Gurdwara of Singat Singh is situated in Bhai Pheru. Due to services of famous political leader Rana Phool Muhammad Khan, Bhai Pheru was named as Phool Nagar. Phool Nagar is 15 miles away from Lahore on Multan Road, Sub-Division Pattoki, and District Kasur.

S. N o	Sub-Division Nazim Pattoki	Voice Sub- Division Nazim Chunian	Period
1	Sardar Muhammad Arif Nakai, Chudhary Aamir Shokat, Muhammad Khalid Zooq, Chudhary Allah Dita, and Rana Muhammad Ishaq Khan	Chudhary Aamir Shoukat, Rana Muhammad Tanvir	August 2001 to June 2005
2	Sardar Atif Nakai	Mirza Sajjad Zahid	October 2005 to 2009

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• Kot Radha Kishan:

Kot Radha Kishan is a town of Kasur District in the Punjab province of Pakistan. The town is administratively subdivided into two Union Councils. It is part of Kasur Sub-Division and is located at 31°10'21N 74°5'59E with an altitude of 193 meters (636 feet).

Radha Kishan established this town. He was a Hindu saint and was the person who has trained and taught Raja Ranjeet Singh. When Ranjit Singh had Occupied Punjab, he gifted many land and money to Radha Kishan. However, he was Sufi saint he accepted them as gift but Ranjit Singh was trying to force him that he might ask Ranjit for more land and money. Radha Kishan had a Son C Kol. He was not like his father; he remained near to British Government when they defeated Ranjit Singh, and so they appointed him as



01-Jan-10 3:24 pm

Honorary Magistrate of Kasur.

150 years old gate in Kot Radha Kishan

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The population of Kot Radha Kishan is about 50,000, with an annual growth rate of 2.7%, household size 7.4 and literacy rate is about 58%. The population of the surrounding villages of Kot Radha Kishan is about 60,000, with a literacy rate of about 35%. These surrounding villages are very dependent on Kot Radha Kishan for daily life routine, such as railway, buses, courts, markets, school, and colleges.

Note: Notification of Kot Radha Kishan Sub division has been issued in 2006 but it is yet to be implemented.

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Culture/Heritage and Sports

• Tribes and Races:

The Principal castes and tribes residing in Kasur District are Arain, Jat, Rajputs, Mayo, Kamboh, Doger, Ansari, Sheikh, and Pathans. The refugees from East Punjab settled in the District also belong largely to these tribes and castes. There are Mueens or Village artisans also. They include Christians, Blacksmiths (Lohars), Carpenters (Tarkhan), Potters (Kumhar), Barbers Weavers etc. These mucens are found in all villages and are generally paid in kind at the time of each harvest. Tribes and Races are as follows.

Afghan's:

- Shamo zai, Khaweshgi, Musa Zai, Halaf Zai,
- Batak Zai, Ateman Zai, Amchozai
- Suri Pathan
- Sadat Trib:
- Sadat Bukhari
- Sadar Hamdani
- Sadat Kazmi

Races:

- Ansari's
- Arain's (mehar's)
- Sheikh's
- Kamboh's
- Rajput's
- Mughul's
- Kumhar's
- Mochi's
- Machi's

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- Bhati's
- Butt's
- Jutt's
- Sinhu's
- Dogar's
- Malik's

The Rajputs are numerically the strongest tribe and the most important. About 32% population of the District belongs to Rajputs. The next numerous tribes are Arain, Jats, and Dogers while Ansari, Sheikh, Kamboh, and Pathans are in lesser percentage and are mostly settled in towns.

- **Ornaments:**

Ornaments of gold worn by the well-to-do women are earrings, fingerings, necklaces and Punches or Bangles. Silver ornaments are not generally in use in cities, except amongst younger girls who wear them for the novelty of their design, and are confined still to rural areas.

- **Betrothal/Marriages:**

Betrothal always precedes a marriage. The proposal is initiated by near relative of the boy or girl and the women of both the sides take leading role in finalizing the proposal. The wedding may take place any time after the betrothal. Marriage between the same section of tribe or caste is customary, but inter-marriage between people of different tribes and castes in cities and towns is becoming more frequent. The usual age at marriage for boys is 18 to 20 years and that for girls from 16 to 20 years. On the wedding day, the relatives and friends of the boy assemble and proceed in procession to the girl's house.

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The relatives and friends of the parents of the girl receive the marriage party. The party is then entertained. Thereafter, the Nikah Registrar performs the Nikah (Wedlock) ceremony and a feast is given to the party. Aims are distributed to beggars and village mueens are fed.

Then the party returns to the house of the bridegroom with the bride put in a Dolli (palanquin). She stays for a couple of days and then returns to her father's house. Bringing home of the bride is called Maklawa. In villages, the dowry given to a firth by her parents is very insignificant as a rule, except when the boy and the girl belong to higher social status. In the towns, the dowry is in the shape of ornaments, clothing, utensils, etc.

• Dresses:

In the urban area, educated people generally wear semi western dress while indigenous dress is worn at home. The local dress consists of a Kurta without collar covered by a waistcoat or kurti and a lose loin cloth or trousers. A long piece of cloth called Chaddar is usually thrown over the shoulders. The most people wear Achkan and Sherwani on formal occasions, but quite a large number

of Muhajirs (refugees) wear these as nomal dress. In the villages, a kurta with Tehband (sheet round legs) and Safa on shoulders is the common dress. The Pagri still carries a sign of respectability and some people in the cities



while most people in the villages have this as the sole

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

headdress. The women's clothes are generally more colorful. The popular shades are red and yellow. The important items of the women clothing are Shalwar, Kamiz and Dopatta or Chaddar to cover their heads and upper part of body. Phulkari is a silk embroidered Shwal often fancied by the rural women folk. Saree is only worn by upper classes in the cities on formal occasions. The common footwear in the village is shoes of rough leather usually made by the village shoemaker (Mochi). Boots are worn by those living in cities and towns while women folk wear Sandal, or Slippers.. It is very common amongst the lower, middle, and upper middle classes, but rare amongst women of upper class or affluent society in the towns.

• Customs/Traditions:

Kasur has a glorious past set in spiritual and cultural traditions. The important cultural events in the District the Urs of Baba Bulleh Shah, Urs of Baba Imam Shah Bukhari, Urs of Baba Kamal Chistie, Urs of Khwaja Daym -Ul-Hazoori Kasur are famous one. Many people come from other towns as well as from all over the World. Basant is also a biggest event for all the people. They used to flying kites and making parties of friends. The rural and urban population culture is in different pattern. People in the village rise at dawn, work in their fields until late in the

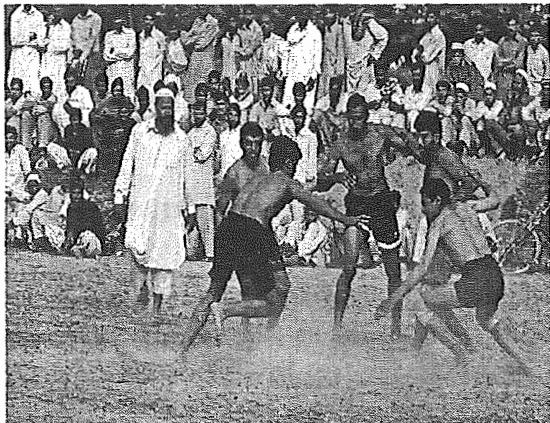


Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

evening, and have little leisure time. Squatting around a Huqqa (hubble-bubble) is a common practice in villages either at the village Chowk with Taqyia.

• Sports:

Local games in villages like tip cat (Guli-Danda), long Jump, Kabaddi etc, are played by boys, while girls play Guddi-Gudda (dolls). At night, the villagers occasionally assemble to hear recitation in a loud voice, in a special tone from classic romances like Heer Waris Shah, Mirza Sahiba, or Jungnama. The womenfolk in villages sing and dance only on the occasions of marriage within their houses and at the time of Tarnejan (working together on their respective spinning wheels at night) until very late in the night. Wrestling is a common recreation and pastime amongst men.



In the towns and cities, the people work for fixed hours and rest thereafter. Cricket is the most popular game while college and school students also play Hockey, Football, and Volleyball. Tennis is restricted to the well to do people. Cards, Chess and Table Tennis are the chief indoor games.

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Some Famous Sportsmen from Kasur

- Ali Ahmed (ex-cricketter)
- Aman Ullah Khan (Cricket Umpire)
- Imran Khalid (1st class cricketer)
- Showkat Pehlwan (Olympian)
- Ustad Gulzarey Khan (Rustam-e-Hind)

- **Births:**

The birth of a child is considered an occasion of great joy and is followed by the distribution of sweets to friends and relatives who come to offer congratulations to the parents. Soon after the birth of a child, the Mullah or an elderly made member of the family recites Azan (call for prayer) into the ears of the child. Birth rate in Kasur district is about 2.8%.

- **Deaths:**

On the death of a person, relatives, and friends come together at the house of the deceased to console the bereaved family. Just after the death, the face of the deceased is turned towards the **Kaaba** and the dead body is kept in proper posture. The corpse is bathed and shrouded in a coffin of new white cotton sheet. Camphor and rose water are sprinkled over the body, which is placed on a Charpai (cot), and the presents have a last look. The dead body accompanied by the mourners is then carried to the graveyard where Namaz-e-Janaza is offered before it is lowered into the grave. The death is mourned for three days, when Qul ceremony is performed. On the 40th day, called Chaliswan, meal is served to the friends, relatives and the poor.

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- **Basant:**

Basant is an annual festival celebration of spring season, which connotes that winter is gone and days of joy and blossom have arrived as harvest of wheat crop is also anticipated in same season, use of yellowish shades during festival of Basant hints towards the joy and blossom of spring and the shining sun. Kasur is very famous all around the world for its specific Basant festival. Basant is prohibited by law due to frequent fatal accidents



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Specialities of Kasur

• Foods:



The clip food of the city people is wheat, rice, and pulses, Chicken, Mutton, Vegetables, Meet, and Fish etc. The ordinary food of the villagers consists of Roti made from Atta (flour) of wheat, gram, barley, maize, or Jowar. The morning meal is usually taken with skinned Lassi (buttermilk). The evening meals are taken with Dal of Mash, moth or gram. Khichri made from rice and Moth or Moong is frequently taken. The staple food of the ordinary villagers is wheat or gram and maize or Jowar in periods of scarcity.

The special dish for guests consists of Halva, Seweian (vermicelli) Chicken, Mutton, or sometimes Beef.

In urban areas Pulao, Zarda, Biryani, Halva Poori, Srii Payee, as well as Nan Chanee are used.



Tea is almost universally popular in the cities and is regularly taken at breakfast and in the evening, while in rural areas it is becoming increasingly common as a beverage and is served to visitors. The quality and variety of food varies with the economic position of the families both in rural and urban

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

areas. Andrassay, Falooda, Kasuri Methi (local sweets& foods), Fried Fish, and all sweets of Kasur are famous by their names in all over the World. People in city like to eat Fast Food for a change, like Shawarma, Pizza, and Burgers.

• Kasuri Methi:

Kasuri Methi is used as vegetable in various catables. Fresh Methi herb does not contain any smell but after drying, it becomes fragrant and possesses a specific type of smell. Methi from Kasur in Punjab (Pakistan) is very famous in its fragrance throughout the country and the World and known as Kasuri Methi. Kasuri Methi leaves are also used as a condiment for flavoring and giving special delicious taste.

Steaming is considered the best method of cooking leaves; in this, the vitamins are retained and the vegetable become palatable. The dried leaves can be composed to pulses for their protein content. They supplement the lysine-deficient cereal diets. They have an aromatic odor and agreeable spicy taste. Kasuri Methi leaves are an important ingredient of curry powder and juicy and fry vegetables. Historically, Kasuri Methi was used for a variety of health conditions, including menopausal symptoms and digestive problems. It was also used for inducing childbirth. Today, it



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is used for diabetes and loss of appetite to stimulate milk production in breastfeeding women. It is also applied to the skin to treat inflammation.

• Faluda:

Kasur is famous because of Kasuri Faluda; it is a popular beverage in South Asia made primarily by mixing rose syrup with vermicelli and tapioca seeds along with either milk or water. Falooda is an adaptation of the Persian dessert Faloodch and was brought to the Indian subcontinent during the Mughal period. Basil seeds tutti frutti, sugar, and ice cream may be added. However, it is not the same as the Faloodah made in Iran and Afghanistan.



The vermicelli used is often made from arrowroot rather than wheat. The rose syrup may be substituted with another flavored base to produce kesar (saffron), mango, chocolate, and fig Falooda. Falooda is a summer drink throughout Iran, Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and Middle East countries and is readily available in hotels and on beach stalls. A variant is Falooda kulfi, where Falooda and kulfi are served together with syrup. A famous type of Falooda, named the "Andrea", involves mixing various different rose syrups with creamy milk and premature tapioca seedlings.

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Sufi Saints from Kasur

Kasur claim to fame is because of Sufi Saint Hazrat Baba Bulleh Shah (R.A.). Soil of sub-continent is lucky enough to have saints and Sufi on it. Mohammed Bin Qasim no doubted invented Sindh and some parts of Punjab and Mehmood of Ghazna Launched attacks repeatedly on India. He just paved the way for political Conquests. Saints like Ali Hajweri Khwaja Moindin Chishti and Bahau-Din Zakaria Multani was the torah bearer of Islam.

The saints and Sufi devoted their lives to spread Islam throughout the sub-continent. They belonged to various mystic classes e.g. The Chistia, Qadira Sehrwardia, and Naqshbandia. They all were enlightened with same spiritual spark. All of them led simple and sacred life as reflected from their routine life. They were the sole reformer of the society. Some had Cordial Relations with the rulers. With the full of the Mughals the geo-political condition of the country became poor. Law and order situation was unpleasant. The Sikhs, Marathas, and Rajputs became to power in their respective provinces. There was unrest and lawlessness everywhere.

• Baba Behram Shah:

Baba

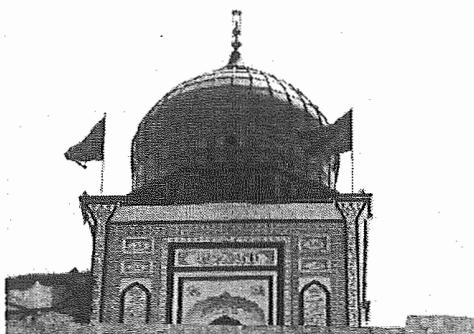
Bahram Shah is the name of sufi saint. You can visit with the permission of Pakistan Rangers. It is an easy process. It is located at the boundary line between Pakistan and India. Urs ceremony of Baba Bahram Shah continues for three days.



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• Baba Kamal Shah Chishti:

The shrine of Hazrat Baba Kamal Chishti is located at Kachehri road near Kasur museum. He belongs to Chistia Silsilla, and from the Era of Mughal Empror Akbar. It is said that a flood ruined the whole Kasur but this grave was only saved. Hundred of people come here daily. Urs ceremony of Baba Kamal Chishti continues for three days. Program, held during these days, are Qawali, Chadar Poshi with drum and dance (dhamal), interschool speech competition etc. Different stalls are arranged. Free milk is distilling Gated lay Gujar family. Completion of here singing is also entertained.



• Shah Inayat Qadiri:

Shah Inayat Qadiri Shatari was a Sufi saint of Qadari-Shatari Silsilah in Kasur, Punjab, Pakistan. Shah Inayat Qadiri is the known for being the spiritual guide (murshid) of the famous Punjabi poet Bulleh Shah. He belonged to the Arain community and earned his living through agriculture or gardening. He also lived in Kasur for some time, but due to the animosity of the ruler of Kasur, he shifted to Lahore, where he remained until the end of his life.

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

- **Other Mystics/Saints:**

Numerous other mystics preached Islam and spread the light of this divine religion in this part of world. Some of the prominent named amongst them are;

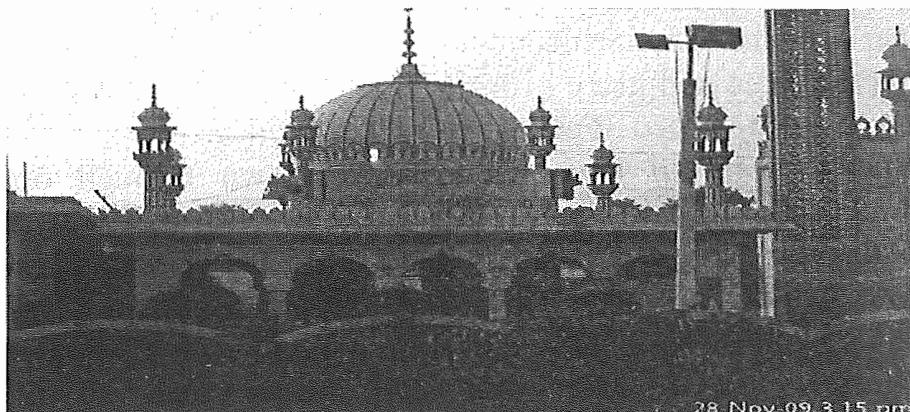
- Hazrat Khwaja Ghulam Mohe-u-Din (Dym-Ul-Hazoori Kasuri),
- Hazrat Khwaja Ghulam Murtaza Kasuri
- Hazrat Ghulam Dastgir Kasuri
- Hazrat Baba Amam Shah Bukhari
- Hazrat Baba Chupp Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Bharpur Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Ballaha Peir Shah Sahib,
- Hazrat Baba Lote Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Edde Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Sadder Dewan,
- Hazrat Baba Ghaman Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Gulzar Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Noor Shah Wali,
- Hazrat Baba Barat Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Chiragh Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Dhayea Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Narulleh Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Shah Shrif,
- Hazrat Baba Sakhi Sultan,
- Hazrat Baba Sheikh Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Mehndi Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Dewan Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Ibrahim Shah,
- Hazrat Baba Gullu Shah,
- Naqeeba Abad Sharif (Bhalu),
- Hazrat Baba Mithu Shah (Mustafabad).

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- Hazrat Baba Abbas Shah (Pattoki)
- And some others

Mysticism/Beliefs:

Pirs (Saints) are held in esteem and respected by villagers who pay quarterly, half-yearly or annual visits to their mureeds (disciples) and get Nazranas (gifts) in form of cash and cloths according to the economic status of the followers. Beside the living Pirs, the people have great faith in the Pirs who died centuries ago and attend their shrines at the time of their annual Urs. The hold of Pirs is gradually dying away..



Baba Bulleh Shah

Bulleh Shah was born in 1680, in the small village of Uchh, Bahawalpur, Punjab, which is now in Pakistan. His ancestors had migrated from Bukhara in modern Uzbekistan. At the age of six months, his parents relocated to Malakwal. There his father, Shah Muhammad Darwaish, was a preacher in the



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village mosque and a teacher. His father later got a job in Pandoke, about 50 miles southeast of Kasur. Bulleh Shah received his early schooling in Pandoke, and moved to Kasur for higher education, to become a student of the prominent professor, Sufi Saint Ghulam Murtaza Kasuri. He also received education from Maulana Mohiyuddin. His spiritual teacher was the eminent Sufi saint, Shah Inayat Qadri. Bulleh Shah was a direct descendant of Muhammad (PBUH), through the progeny of Shaikh Abdul Qadir Gillani of Baghdad.

A large amount of what is known about Bulleh Shah comes through legends, and is subjective; to the point that there isn't even agreement among historians concerning his precise date and place of birth. Some "facts" about his life have been pieced together from his own writings. Other "facts" seem to have been passed down through oral traditions. Bulleh Shah practiced the Sufi tradition of Punjabi poetry established by poets like Shah Hussain (1538 – 1599), Sultan Bahu (1629 – 1691), and Shah Sharaf (1640 – 1724). Bulleh Shah lived in the same period as the famous Sindhi Sufi poet, Shah Abdul Latif Bhatai (1689 – 1752). His lifespan also overlapped with the legendary Punjabi poet Waris Shah (1722 – 1798), of Heer Ranjha fame, and the famous Sindhi Sufi poet Abdul Wahad (1739 – 1829), better known by his pen-name, Sachal Sarmast ("truth seeking leader of the intoxicated ones"). Amongst Urdu poets, Bulleh Shah lived 400 miles away from Mir Taqi Mir (1723 – 1810) in Agra. He died in 1758, and his tomb is located in Kasur, Pakistan

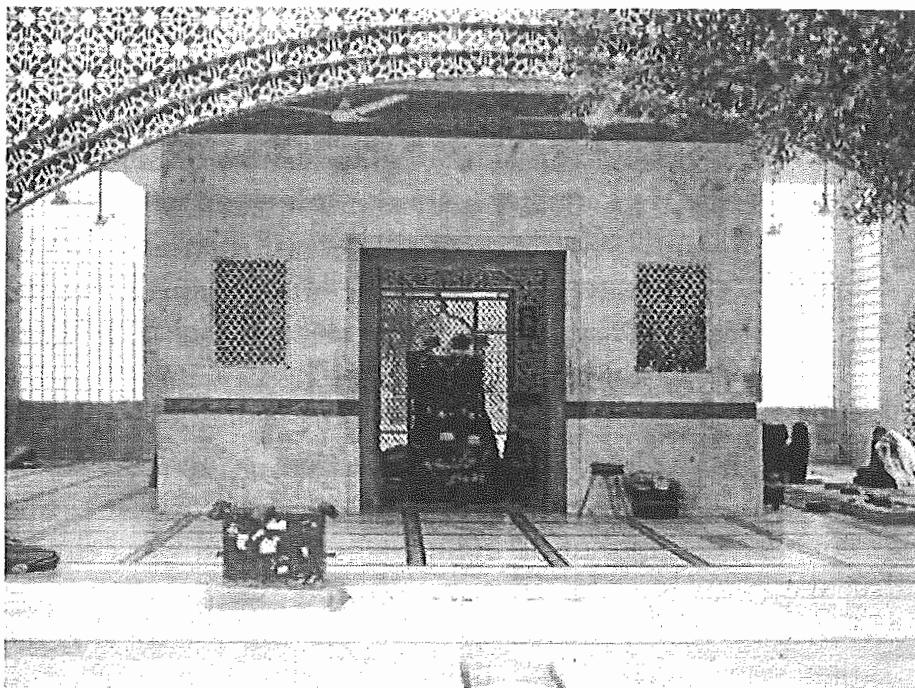
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- **Poetry Style**

The poetic style of Bulleh Shah primarily is called the Kafi, a style of Punjabi, Sindhi and Siraiki poetry used not only by the Sufis of Sindh and Punjab, but also by Sikh gurus.

Bulleh Shah's poetry and philosophy strongly criticizes Islamic religious orthodoxy of his day. Bulleh Shah's time was marked with communal strife between Muslims and Sikhs. But in that age Baba Bulleh Shah was a beacon of hope and peace for the citizens of Punjab. While Bulleh Shah was in Pandoke, Muslims killed a young Sikh who was riding through their village in retaliation for the murder of some Muslims by Sikhs. Baba Bulleh Shah denounced the murder of an innocent Sikh and was censured by the mullas and muftis of Pandoke. Bulleh Shah maintained that violence was not the answer to violence. Bulleh Shah also hailed the ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur as a Ghazi, or "religious warrior", which initiated controversy among Muslims of that time

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Bulleh Shah Grave

His Poetry style is as follows;

“Bulleh! To me, I am not known”
Not a believer inside the mosque, am I
nor a pagan disciple of false rites
Not the pure amongst the impure
neither Moses, nor the Pharaoh

Bulleh! To me, I am not known

not in the holy Vedas, am I
nor in opium, neither in wine
not in the drunkard’s intoxicated craze
neither awake, nor in a sleeping daze

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Bulleh! to me, I am not known

**In happiness nor in sorrow, am I
Neither clean, nor a filthy mire
Not from water, nor from earth
Neither fire, nor from air, is my birth**

**Bulleh! To me, I am not known,
Not an Arab, nor Lahori
Neither Hindi, nor Nagauri
Hindu, Turk, nor Peshawari
nor do I live in Nadaun**

Bulleh! To me, I am not known

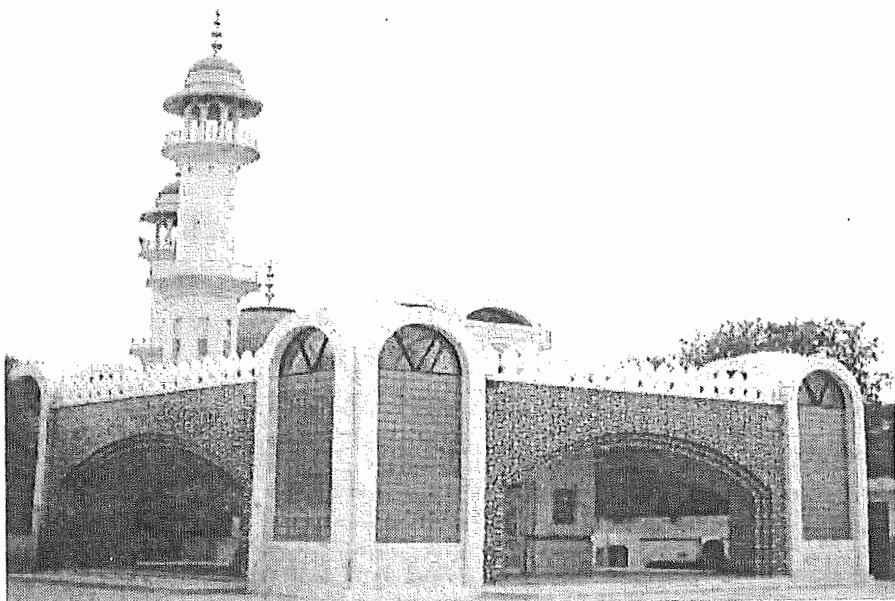
**Secrets of religion, I have not known
From Adam and Eve, I am not born
I am not the name I assume
Not in stillness, nor on the move**

Bulleh! To me, I am not known

**I am the first, I am the last
None other, have I ever known
I am the wisest of them all
Bulleh! Do I stand-alone?**

Bulleh! To me, I am not known

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!



Tomb of Bulleh Shah

**“Your love has made me dance all over”
Your love has made me dance all over.**

Falling in love with you
was supping a cup of poison.
Come, my healer, it is my final hour.
Your love has made me dance all over.

**“If the divine is found through ablutions”
If the divine were found through ablutions
surely frogs and fish would find him first
if the divine is hidden in Jangles
the cattle would have discovered him by now
O Bulleh, the divine is found by those
with pure and true heart**

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

Morning Tea that never reached Kasur (1965 War)

City Kasur is the border belt on Ferozepur road between Pakistan and India, so its people suffered both, economicl, trade and life losses in two of the historical Wars in 1965 and



1971 between Pakistan and India. The people of Kasur are courageous and valiant who stood shoulder by shoulder to their soldiers, fighting for their motherland, had the nobility of capturing **Khem Karan** and **Qasar-e-Hind**, important Indian towns and Military post.

1965 War

In Pakistan - India war of 1965, Khem Karan, Kasur battlefield proved as the crucial one and consequent upon the victory of Pakistan under the dynamic commander-in-chief General Mohammad Musa Khan. The Indians were in distressed position. Khem Karan a historical town, a flourishing trade center and have a large population. There would be visitors (Indians) who two days earlier had promised their men the morning cup of tea, in Kasur with Tank/Infantry combined attack. Some traditions reveal that Indian Military deployed in this sector, planned in the 1965 war, on a specific day to have their morning tea in Kasur, and lunch at Lahore gymkhana. However, they were badly defeated and their own area Khem Karan was occupied by the fearless & brave Pakistan military.

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

The Indian invasion on Kasur sector had been coordinated with that of Lahore sector. 11 Infantry Division raised on an ad hoc basis, a few months earlier, had been assigned to defend this sector and to defend the enemy break through either from Ferozepur, through Hussainiwala or via Bedian and Khem Karan, in an effort to outflank Lahore. The division has been raised during the emergency had not been brought up to full strength and apart from other shortages had only seven infantry battalions. The divisional commander, Major General Abdul Hamid, had decided to fight across the BRB canal and to carry the battle into the enemy territory as soon as the opportunity arose. The Indians had been seen carrying our inspection of the border a few days before the invasion. The suspicion of the GOC had been confirmed and he ordered the digging of defensive positions on 4 September, but in order to avoid alarming social and the political situation, ordered to take care that all work on defensive positions to be done during the hours of darkness only. The position became weaker on 5 September when 21 Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brig. Sahib Dad Khan, 13 Baloch, and 5 FF, was moved out of the area. This left only five infantry battalions, with the division to defend a front of approximately 28 miles. News came into Division Headquarters at about 3:45 Am on 6 September that Indian movement had been observed in front of the ranger post at Bedian. By 5 Am, it was clear that the Ranger posts all along the border were under enemy attack. Soon the Indians decided to forego the element of surprise, which had already been lost, and opened up with mortars and artillery. The enemy had planned a two-pronged attack, one aimed against Bedian Head Works and the other directly leading to Kasur along the road Patti-Khem-Karan-Kasur.

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!



Pakistani Solider at Khem Karan in 1965 war

The two main attacks were directed against Bedian, by 5th Guards battalion, and Kasur along Khem Karan axis by 9 J and K battalion. At 9:00Am, both the attacks came to standstill. Both attacks had been about battalion strength each and supported by armor. Defending Bedian facing the enemy attack was a company of the first East Bengal Regiment. They withstood the assault most admirably. The enemy received the proper reception. The senior Tigers, as the battalion was called, held their fire as seasoned troops are expected to do. They had a plucky young gunner Captain as F.O.O. who had his O.P (Observation post) on top of a tree. He gave them an excellent supporting fire even though wounded during the early hours of the morning. HQ

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

106 Infantry Brigade was shelled at about 6:00Am but the Indians did not achieve much. There was only one casualty because of it. On Kasur - Khem Karan road, which appeared to be the main axis, the battalion holding up the Indians was 7th Punjab. The first attack having been held up, the right flank was attacked second time. 7th Punjab forward platoons, on this flank, had to fall back in initial stages. This encouraged the Indians and 13 Dogra, came rushing on and took Rohiwala village, only to find themselves in a trap. 7th Punjab put in a well planned counter attack with one company and put the Dogras to flight. Their battalion 2nd in command Major Milkait Singh with 14 others were taken into custody and the rest managed to extricate them, leaving over 60 dead on the field. There had been subsidiary attacks along the rest of the front also. They had been directed against village Punwan and Ballanwala with the idea of crossing BRB canal. These were not allowed to develop and were stopped efficiently. First East Bengal Regiment faced another battalion attack at 10 Am in front of Bedian. This also was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Enemy 4 Indian Mountain Division had the support of 2 Indian Independent Armored Brigade and an unusually large compliment of Infantry and artillery. It had under it 17 infantry battalions. Opposing it were 5th battalions stretched out over a large front. As a result, the point of Indian attack, selected at will due to the initiative being in their hands, gave to the Indians a superiority of 5 to 1 in addition to armor. The artillery support of 11 Divisions was less on 6 September as compared to what the Indians had.

The Indians continued to attack repeatedly throughout the day. An intercepted wireless message, earlier in the day had said, "Speed up". The

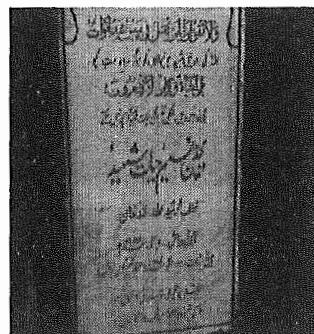
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morning tea will be issued at Kasur.” That cup of tea was not to be tasted. Many taste another kind of cup that day and to no purpose. The old saying, “There are many slips in between the cup and the lips,” proved true on that day as they could not reach Kasur and no cup of tea touched their lips. The whole sector from Kasur to Bedian was under constant pressure, but the outline was the same. The Indians lost important village of Khem Karan in War. Kasuri people and Pakistani army govern their victory over the Khem Karan sector.

Malika –e- Taranum Noor Jehan has played a big role by singing for Pakistani soldiers in war, and especially for Kasur.

One of her famous song in 1965 war about Kasur is

“Mera Sohna Shehar Kasur ni”



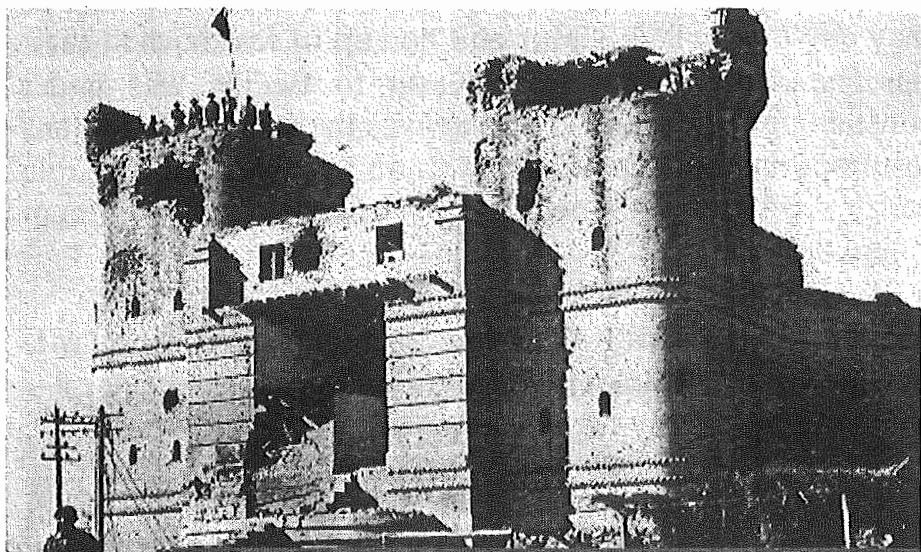
Local Poet Nargis Hayat Sheikh wrote poem **“Honey Dew in Flames”** after the 1965 war, which was dedicated to Pakistan soldiers.

**To embrace the death smiling,
We are crazy out of norms.
We shall plunge into the enemy,
With our lives upon our palms
We have totally to regards,
For the rackets or napalms
We do mean to do and die,
We shall never lay down arms.**

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

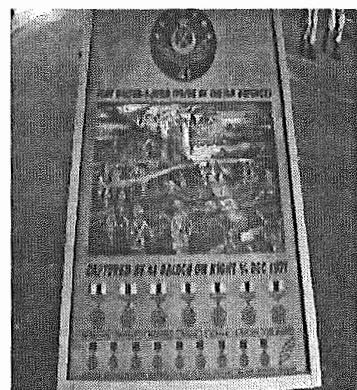
1971 War:

Pride of Indian Army Defense (Qaiser-e-Hind), Pakistani Army Destroyed Indian's Pride.



Pakistan flag fluttering on top of captured Qasar-e-Hind Indian bridge tower, on river Satluj, Hussainiwala (Kasur sector) December 1971

The responsibility was given to 41 Baloch regiment by 11 division 106 brigades to attack Indian army front line defense Fort Qaiser-e-Hind. Pakistani Soldiers attacked like lions on $\frac{3}{4}$ December 1971 night and captured that fort. For this historic win, Pakistani Government awarded nine Medals (Sitara-e-Jurat) to the company soldiers. 67 Soldiers got Shahadat into this war at the Hussainiwala Kasur sector, and 120 were gotten injured.

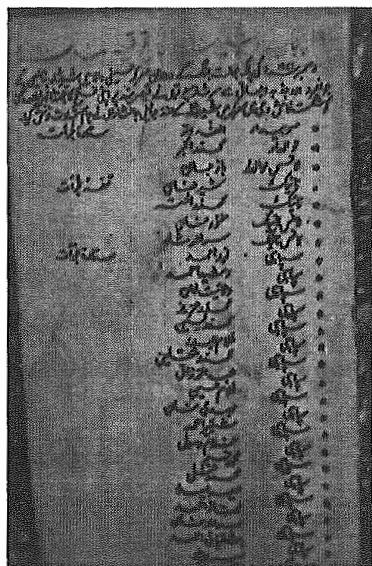


Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

Shaheeds in both Wars:

Over 55 soldiers are buried in Graveyard Famous for Shaheeds of the 1965 war in Mustafabad (Lalyani) District Kasur.

- Brigadier Ahsan Rasheed Shami Shaheed,
- Lieutenant Colonel Habib Shaheed (Sitara-e-Jurat)
- Colonel Ghulam Hussain Shaheed,
- Major Zahid Shaheed (Sitara-e-Jurat)
- Major Sultan Asad Jan Shaheed,
- Major Hanif Shaheed (Sitara-e-Jurat)
- Captain Naseem Hayat Shaheed,
- Lieutenant Muneer Shaheed,
- Lieutenant Nadeem Ahmed Khan Shaheed,
- Lieutenant Salim Shaheed (Sitara-e-Jurat)
- Lieutenant Nawaz Shaheed (Sitara-e-Jurat)
- Subedar Iqbal Shaheed (Sitara-e-Jurat)
- Hawaldar Raja Muhammad Juma Satti Shaheed,
- Naik Kachkol Khan Shaheed,
- Naik Sahab Din Shaheed (Sitara-e-Jurat)
- Sawar Muhammad Yaqoob Shaheed,
- Sawar Razzaq Hussain Shaheed,



Shaheeds of 1971

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

- Soldier Talib Shaheed,

Famous Military Personnels from Kasur:

- Lieutenant General ® Javed Nasir
- Major General Javed Iqbal
- Brigadier ® Muhammad Qayyum
- Brigadier ® Hashim Rizvi
- Brigadier ® Mian Zafar Hassan Rathor
- Brigadier® Muhammad Majeed
- Brigadier Muhammad Javed Akhtar
- Brigadier Dr Irfan Ul Haq
- Colonel® Zafar Hassan Rathor
- Colonel® Ahmed Javed (Sitara Imtaiz Military)
- Major ® Sahibzada Ali Raza Kasuri
- Lieutenant Colonel Gor Bakash Singh Dillon (before Partition)
- Hawaldar® Muhammad Shafi (Sitara-e-Jurat in 1971 war in Hussainiwala Sector)

Famous Military Personnels Served in Kasur

- General Pervaiz Musharaf (President of Pakistan)
- Lt.Gen Zia Ur Rehman (President of Bangladesh)
served as Major in 1965 war at Khem Karan Sector)

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

Musical Families from Kasur

Kasur has earned much name in the field of music. It has produced a number of excellent singers, musicians. Kasur soil is famous to be very sweet as regard to music and voice. Gawaliar (India) was city famous for musician Tan Sain. Gawaliar was head a of music industry in 15th century. Therefore, people named Kasur as a Mini Gawaliar. It had been said that Kasur was remained property of Tan Sain.

Thumari and Jangla Bhervuien were two most famous music bands from this city. These bands were also famous throughout the World. Today all music in India and Pakistan is totally based on these two bands. Some famous families from Kasur are

- Kalawant Family
- Naqeeb Family
- Qawal Family
- Sarwerdi Family

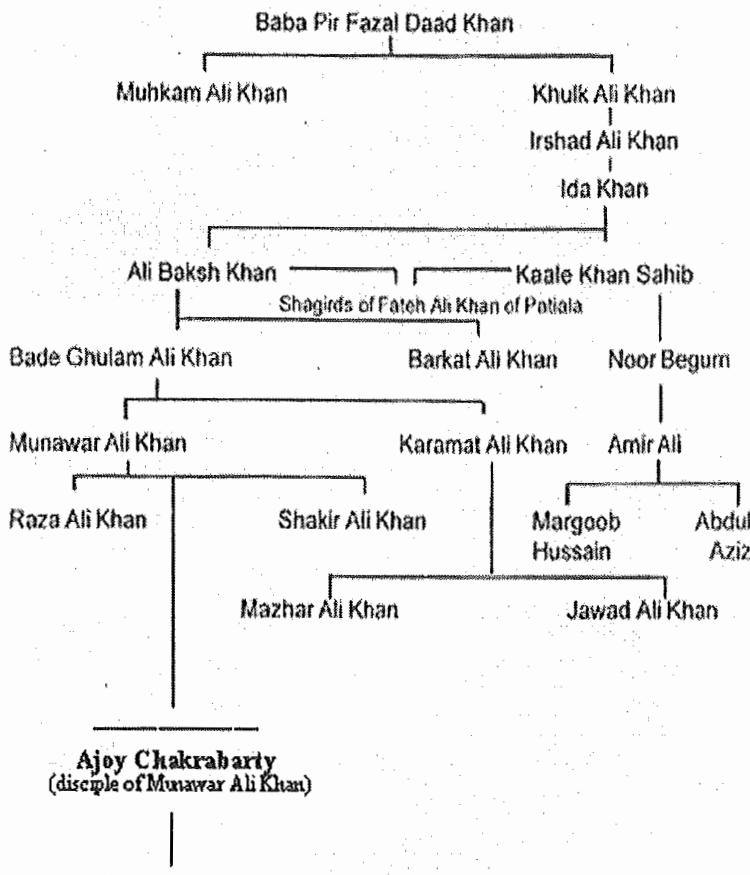
Some Famous Actors/Musicians/Singers

- Afshan (National Singer)
- Basher Ali Mahi
- Khursheed Beagum (Singer/Actress)
- Ustand Amant Ali
- Ustad Barkat Ali Khan
- Ustad Choty Ghulam Ali Khan
- Ustad Ghulam Haider
- Ustad Ghulam Muhammad
- Ustad Salamt Ali
- Mehar Ali (Qawal)
- Sher Ali (Qawal)

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

musicians in the family tree of Bade Ghulam Ali Khan

+ Patiala Kasur disciples Ajoy Chakrabarty and Kaushiki Chakrabarty



• Yousuf Khan:

Yousuf Khan is a prominent name in Lollywood (Pakistan film Industry). He was born in Kasur.

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

Mr Khan began his career on stage in Lahore and his first feature film, Parwaz, was released in 1954. His career in films spanned over a period of five decades during which he acted in over 400 films in Punjabi and Urdu languages. He died in 2009, and buried in Old graveyard of Kasur.

• Noor Jehan:

Noor Jehan is the most sensational of the 'singing stars' who dominated the silver screen through the 1930s and '40s. A delicious voice coupled with a vibrant personality, ensured Noor Jehan rightful place in Hindi cinema's hall of fame. Noor Jehan was born in Kot Murad Khan Kasur in 1929. She perfected her classical singing under Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan.



She started her career with the K.D. Mehra's Punjabi productions in Lahore. But it was Dalsukh Pancholi's hit musical Gul E-Bakavali, 1939, that first pushed her into the limelight. However, it was a film called Khandaan, 1942, which really catapulted her to fame. Film was produced by Pancholi, directed by Shauqat Hussain and starred the singing beauty. Her song "Tu Kaunsi Badli Mein Mere Chand Hai Aajaa" became a huge hit. Following the success of the film Khandaan, Noorjehan married Shauqat Hussain and shifted to Bombay. She acted in most of Shauqat films including Naukar, 1943 and Jugnu, 1943 that featured Dilip Kumar in the lead. But the biggest hit was Eastern Pictures' Zeenat, 1945, in which she popularized the qawali as never

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before with 'Aahein Na Bhari Shikwein Na Kiye', which she sang along with Zohra Ambala. Zeenat counts amongst Hindi cinema's earliest musical hits.

she combined in herself a striking presence, a vibrant voice and the unique style of thumri singers. Her films like Dhuai, 1943, Naukar, Nadaan, 1943, Dost, 1944, Badi Maa, Village Girl, 1945, were super hits and soon Noorjehan conquered India's film capital and was at the top of the helm. Badi Maa, 1945 where Lata Mangeshkar got an opportunity to work with the star she admired and

even emulated in the early years, followed this. Lata chose to sing 'Mere liye jahan mein chain hai na karar hai' for her first audition, a song Noor Jehan had immortalized in one of her films. hat Khandaan did for her career in Lahore, Anmol Ghadi did in Bombay. Noor Jehan reached her peak in Bombay with Mehboob Khan's Anmol Ghadi, a super-hit romantic musical, in which she starred with two other singing-stars - Surendra and Suraiya. The result was a sheer feast for the ears and music director Naushad composed some evergreen numbers like, Noor Jehan's "Jawan Hai Mohabbat, Mere Bachpan Ke Saathi and Aja Meri Barbaad Mohabbat Ke Sahare" and her duet with Surendra, "Awaaz De Kahaan Hai". Following Jugnu, 1947 with Dilip Kumar and Mirza Sahibaan, In 1947 Noor Jehan migrated to Pakistan due to partition. In Pakistan, Noor Jehan continued to sing and act before quitting the latter in 1963. Her Songs are famous which were sung in 1965 Indo Pak War. She sung songs for Pakistani Solders. For 1965 songs she was awarded name Mallika-e-Tarranum by Govt of Pakistan. A



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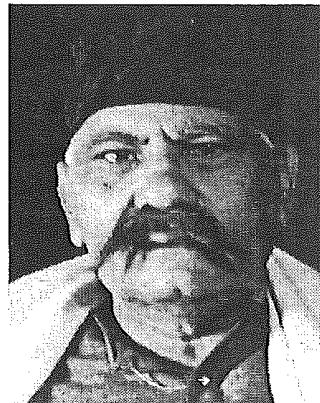
career though rich in melody was also controversial as she was married several times in Pakistan. She lived her life on her own terms Noor Jehan has done some of her finest singing in Pakistani films including songs like Mujhse pehli si Mohabbat Mere Mehboob Na Mang, Dil ke Afsane, Le Aayee Phir Kahaan pe, Chandni Raatein , Gaye gi Dunia geet mere to name a few.

The diva revisited India in 1982 to attend a function celebrating the golden jubilee of the Indian Talkie. The Mallika-e-Tarranum, or the Queen of Melody, as she was called, enthralled her fans on this side of the border with her evergreen voice as she sang that famous number, 'Awaaz De Kahaan Hai. She passed away after long illness on December 23, 2000.



• **Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan:**

Bade Ghulam Ali was born in Kasur, Punjab, Pakistan. His father was a famous singer, Ali Baksh Khan, in a West Punjabi family of musical heritage. At the age of seven, he learned sarangi and vocal from his paternal uncle Kale Khan, who was a singer, and after his death, his father trained him. He also took vocal lessons from Baba Shinde Khan. Khan started his career by playing sarangi. He became popular after his debut



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concert in Kolkata. By 1944, in the age of personalities like Abdul Karim Khan, Alladiya Khan, and Faiyaz Khan, he was considered by many to be the uncrowned king of Hindustani music. Khan amalgamated the best of four traditions: his own Patiala-Kasur style, the Behram Khani elements of Dhrupad, the gyrations of Jaipur, and the behalves (embellishments) of Gwalior. His voice had a wide range, spanning three octaves, effortless production, sweetness, flexibility, and ease of movement in all tempi.

After the partition of India in 1947, Khan returned to his home in Pakistan, but returned to India later to permanently reside there. He did not approve the partition, stating, and “If in every home one child was taught Hindustani classical music this country would never have been partitioned in 1957, he acquired Indian citizenship and lived at various times in Lahore, Bombay, Calcutta, and Hyderabad. He was reluctant to sing for films, but sang two songs based on ragas Sohni and Rageshree for the 1960 film *Mughal-e-Azam*, in which his voice was represented as Tansen's by the music director Naushad. To dissuade Naushad, he demanded a high price, reportedly Rs. 25,000/- per song, when the rate for popular playback singers such as Lata Mangeshkar and Mohammed Rafi was below Rs. 500/- per song. Khan was married to Ali Jiwai, who died in 1932. Khan's son, Munawar Ali Khan (1930-1989), was a classical singer. His grandson, Raza Ali Khan, is also a Hindustani classical singer. Khan died in Hyderabad at Basheerbagh Palace in 1968, after a prolonged illness, which left him partially, paralyzed in his last years. He continued to sing and perform in public with the support of his son Munawar

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until his death. Khan was also awarded with the Sangeet Natak Academy Award and the Padma Bhushan in 1962.

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Politics and Kasur

Kasur has played an important role in the politics of Pakistan. Many famous leaders who have served Pakistan on various and important posts are from Kasur. Therefore, Kasur is called to be a fertile area for producing political leaders.

Pakistan Movement:

There were leaders from Kasur like Nawab Ifthikhar Hussain Mamdot , Molvi Abdul Qadir, Sardar Ahmed Ali Kasuri, who has played a good part in the Pakistan Movement. Quaid-e-Azam has visited this area as well in 1929. Many people from Kasur went to Lahore to attend 23 March 1940 Conference of Muslim League in Minto Park Lahore under the leadership of Sardar Muhammad Hussain Ganjian Wala.

Some of Famous Members of Pakistan Movement are

- Baba Ferozdin
- Chudhary Sahib Din
- Haji Rab Nawaz Khan Kasuri
- Haji Mohammad Saeed Sheikh
- Master Ghulam Rasool
- Maulana Abdul Azim
- Maulana Muhammad Abdullah Kasuri
- Master Bashir Ahmed
- Nawab Abdullah Shamozai
- Peer Abdul Qadir Chishti
- Sheikh Ifthikhar Ahmed (MLA)

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- Maulana Ghulam Mohayuddin Kasuri:**

Maulana Ghulam Mohyuddin Kasuri also took active part in the freedom movement. He was arrested on numerous occasions during the independence movement.

- Maulana Muhammad Ali Kasuri:**

Maulana Mohammad Ali Kasuri, who was a triple first mathematics wrangler from Cambridge, he took active part in the freedom movement. The British Government arrested him many times.

- Nawab Mohammad Ifthikhar Hussain Khan Mamdot:**

He was from the Mamdot Family of Kasur. Nawab Ifthikhar was the highest finance contributor to Pakistan Movement and appointed as the first Premier of Punjab, Pakistan, later on he also served as Governor Karachi.

- Molvi Abdul Qadir Kasuri:**

Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri was one of the leading lawyers of the day as well as a courageous freedom fighter against the British colonial rule in the sub-continent. The late Maulana was one of the leaders of the Khilafat and independence movements and remained in prison for many years because of his opposition to British colonial rule.

- Mian Mehmood Ali Kasuri:**

Mian Mehmood Ali Kasuri was born in 1910. He was a Prominent Pakistani

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opposition politician, human rights advocate and lawyer (Senior Advocate Supreme Court). He served in the Indian National Congress Party before Independence and subsequently joined the National Awami Party after 1947, briefly serving as the party President. He later joined the Pakistan Peoples Party where he played a key role in the formation of Pakistan's first unanimous constitution in 1973. He later left the Pakistan Peoples Party after becoming disillusioned with the increasing violence with which the Government targeted the opposition. He then joined the opposition Tehrik-e-Istiqlal of Asghar Khan, remaining associated with that party until his death. As a lawyer he served on the International Tribunal created by Bertrand Russell for trying American war crimes in Vietnam and founded the Civil Liberties Union for the Protection of Human Rights. He also defended his former comrades in the National Awami Party when the PPP Government imprisoned them.

• Sardar Muhammad Hussain Ganjian Wala:

Sardar Muhammad Hussain had played an enormous role from Kasur in Pakistan Movement. He remained a member of parliament pre and post partition and pioneered the advent of Pakistan Muslim League in Central Punjab, region. He was elected as MLA in All India elections. Sardar Muhammad Hussain led regional movements against the Unionist Party, which was patronized by the British. The first massive public rally for and on behalf of the Muslim League under, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, was held in 1929 near his ancestral village, Ganja Kalan, near Khudian Khas, Kasur, Punjab.

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- **Sardar Ahmed Ali:**

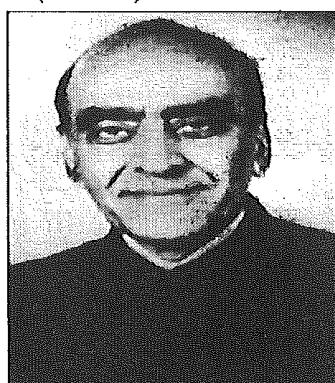
Sardar Ahmad Ali, was remained a Member of Parliament throughout his career before and after Partition. He was one of the leading members from Kasur in Pakistan movement.

Political Personals after Independence:

After independence, Kasur debatably played a much big role in producing excellent leaders, who have served for Pakistan on very high levels on national and international plate form. Many persons from Kasur have served as ministers.

- **Moin Qureshi:**

Moin Qureshi was born in Kasur in 1930; he has done his B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. (Economics) from the University of Punjab and Ph.D. (Economics) from Indiana University. He is a Pakistani economist and political figure. He remained Vice President of the World Bank; he was the acting Prime Minister of Pakistan from July 18, 1993 until 19 October 1993. From 1980 to 1991



he was at the World Bank, first as Senior Vice President for Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Bank from 1980-1987, and then as Senior Vice President for Operations, in charge of whole Bank operations during 1987-1991. Moin Qureshi, a former civil servant, and senior World Bank official, he was agreed to serve as caretaker Prime Minister after Nawaz and Ghulam Ishaq Khan Criscs with army and PPP. He appointed his younger brother Salman

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Qureshi (Inspector General of Punjab Police Retd) to serve as the Secretary to the Prime Minister, as he is a well known and respected figure in the civil service and political community of Pakistan. Qureshi, a Pakistani national, had left the World Bank in 1992, obtained permanent residence status in the United States, and established his own company, Emerging Markets Corporation. He is currently Chairman, Managing Partner and a founder of the company.

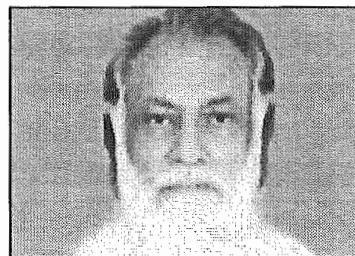
- **Malik Muhammad Ali Khai:**

Malik Muhammad

Ali Khai is from Khai Hattar District Kasur. He served as Member Punjab Assembly during 1972-77 and as a Senator; he was Deputy Chairman Senate during 1985-94. His Son Malik Ahmed Ali also served as Parliamentary Secretary for Parliamentary Affairs during 2003-2007.

- **Sardar Asif Ahmed Ali:**

Sardar Asif Ahmed Ali was born in Kasur. He is from most prominent family of Arian's. His father Ahmed Ali Kasuri and Uncle Muhammad Hussain Ganjian Wala also served Pakistan in politics. He attended Government College University and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he studied philosophy, economics, and politics. Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali is a senior member of Pakistan Peoples Party. He was the foreign minister of Pakistan in the cabinet of Benazir Bhutto during her second tenure as Prime Minister. Now he is Minister for Education during current tenure of Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani.



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Minister of Economic Affairs:

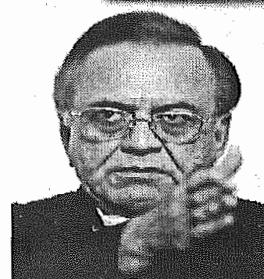
Sardar Asif also served as the Minister for Economic Affairs during the 1991-1993 Nawaz Sharif Government, but resigned from the cabinet after developing differences with the Prime Minister. His resignation along with those of other members of parliament eventually led to overthrow of the first Nawaz Sharif Government. While serving as the Economic Affairs Minister, Sardar Asif led numerous delegations of Pakistani civil society members and organizations to Russia and cultivated valuable business and diplomatic relationship with various disintegrated States of the former USSR. He was awarded an honorary citizenship of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Foreign Minister of Pakistan:

As Foreign Minister of Pakistan, he was unanimously elected Chairman of the Organization of Islamic Conference. Sardar Asif is a good Painter; he held a painting exhibition at Lahore in 2003, where he displayed some of his hand-drawn sketches and paintings, the then Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Jamali attended the exhibition. In the recently held general elections, he was returned to the National Assembly, the fifth time after defeating his archrival, the outgoing foreign minister Barrister Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri.

• Mian Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri:

Mian Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri was born in Kasur in 1941. He is son of Mian Mehmood Kasuri and grandson of Molvi



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Molvi Abdul Qadir Kasuri. During his academic career, he had a uniformly excellent record, which culminated in his topping in the B.A (Hons) Examination of the Punjab University in 1961. At the Government College, he was awarded many academic prizes and Rolls of Honor. After completing his education at home, he proceeded abroad for higher studies. He did his higher qualification in Law from Cambridge University. After Cambridge, he was admitted to Oxford University for post-graduate work in Public Administration and Political Science. He took French Civilization courses at the Sorbonne University in Paris and the University of Nice in France. He was called to the Bar from Gray's Inn, London. On a lecture tour of the United States, he lectured at leading American Universities in their South Asian and Political Science Faculties. He was also the author of a report for the Government of Pakistan on how Pakistan studies could be promoted at American Universities; the government implemented large parts of his report.

He entered in politics at an early age and joined the Tehrik-e-Istiqlal. He is the former Secretary General of the Tehrik-e-Istiqlal. He has been arrested on numerous occasions during his long political career in the struggle for democracy. After the formation of the Peoples Democratic Alliance prior to the 1990 elections, Mian Khurshid Mehmood Kasuri was unanimously elected as the first Secretary General of the PDA. The PDA was then the main opposition alliance in Pakistan and it consisted of the Pakistan Peoples Party, the Tehrik-e-Istiqlal, the Nifaz-e-Fiqah-e-Jaferia, the Pakistan Muslim League (Qasim group), and the Pukhtoonkhawa Qoumi Party. He was appointed Federal Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in the

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interim government of Prime Minister Mir Balakh Sher Mazari. He represented the Tehrik-e-Istiqlal in that Government. Just prior to the 1993 elections, the PDA broke up and the Tehrik-e-Istiqlal left the PDA and entered into an alliance with the Pakistan Muslim League. He was the Vice President of the Pakistan Muslim League. In the 1997 elections, he was elected to the National Assembly from Kasur (NA-106) on PML (N) ticket.

In the 2002 elections, he changed his party affiliation to PML (Q) and won a seat from NA-140 Kasur. He was the Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Information and Media Development and was a member of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Foreign Relations. He also served as Foreign Minister of Pakistan during 2002-2007.

In the February 2008 parliamentary election, Kasuri ran for a National Assembly seat from NA 140 Kasur III, where he was defeated by the PPPP candidate, Sardar Asif Ahmed Ali.

• Sardar Muhammad Arif Nakai:

Sardar Muhammad Arif Nakai Was a Pakistani Muslim politician and had been part of the country's political landscape for well over forty years. He was the chief minister of Punjab province from September 13, 1995 to November 3, 1996. There had been a tug of war between Sardar Arif Nakai of Wan Adhan Pattoki and Rana Phool Muhammad Khan of Bhai Pheru, Arif Nakai's Son in Law is famous Politician Sardar Muhammad Talib Nakai, His sons are Sardar Muhammad Asif Nakai (Former Federal Minister of the State), and

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Sardar Atif Nakai was Sub-Division Nazim of Pattoki Sub-Division. Sardar Arif Nakai was died on 01-03-2000 and he was buried in his home village Wan Adhan.

• Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan:

Rana Muhammad

Iqbal Khan, son of Rana Phool Muhammad Khan (former MPA and Minister) was born on April 20, 1945 at Gumthala Garhu, Sub-Division Pehowa, District Karnal; He obtained his early education from D.B. High School, Bhai Pheru (now Phool Nagar). He graduated from Islamia College, Civil Lines Lahore, in 1968 and obtained the degree of LL.B. from University of the Punjab, in 1971. He is an advocate and agriculturist. He served as Secretary, Sub-Division Bar Associate, in Chunian during 1975-76. He started his political career from Markaz Council and served as Chairman Markaz Council and Union Council, Phool Nagar during 1979-83, remained Vice Chairman, District Council, Kasur during 1983-87; functioned as Chairman District Council Kasur for two consecutive terms during 1987-93. He was first elected unopposed, to the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab in the bye-election in 1993, but before he could make oath as a Member, the Assembly was dissolved in June 1993. He was elected to the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab and served as Member during 1993-96. He returned to the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab for the third consecutive term in 1997, served as Provincial Minister, and held the portfolios of Livestock & Dairy Development, Forest, Wildlife, Fisheries, and Tourism during 1997-99. He has returned to the Punjab Assembly for the fourth term and is functioning as Speaker since April 11, 2008, having been elected unopposed as such. He has visited United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, India,

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and France. He belongs to a noble family of politicians. His father was elected as Member for six consecutive terms, to Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan during 1965-69, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab during 1972-77, 1977, 1985-88, 1988-90, and 1990-93, and served as Provincial Minister during 1988-90 and 1990-93. His cousin, Rana Muhammad Hayat Khan remained MNA and Parliamentary Secretary during 1990-2007. His cousin Rana Muhammad Ishaq Khan is a sitting MNA.

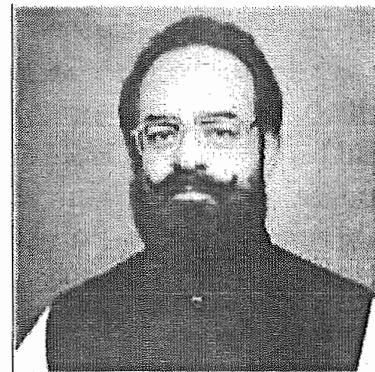
• Rana Phool Muhammad Khan:

Rana Phool Muhammad Khan was elected MPA from Bhai Pheru (Phool Nagar), District Kasur in 1971, 1977, 1985, and 1990. He served as Minister of agriculture, Minister of health, Minister of law. He served as caretaker chief minister for more than one year.

After his Death his son, Rana Iqbal Khan contested elections from his seat. Bhai Pheru names as Phool Nagar due to uncountable services of Rana Phool to the public.

• Sardar Hassan Akhtar Mokal:

Sardar Hassan Akhtar Mokal, son of Sardar Muhammad Aslam Mokal, was born on August 14, 1947 at Village Mokal, District Kasur. He obtained the degree of M.A. (Political Science) in 1970 from Government College, Lahore. He was an agriculturist, and served as Member of District



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Council, Kasur during 1979-87, and as Chairman Market Committee, Kanganpur during 1979-83. He had served as Vice-President Asian Basket Ball Confederation. He was the former President of Punjab Basket Ball Association. He had successively been elected Member, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab since 1985, and functioned as Deputy Speaker Punjab Assembly during 1988-90 and 1997-99. As a member of parliamentary delegation, he had attended Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's Conferences held in Ghana in 1997, New Zealand in 1998 and West Indies in 1999. He had been elected for the sixth consecutive term as Member, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab in General Elections 2002. He worked as Minister for Management and Professional Development from November 24, 2003 to November 30, 2006. He served as a Minister for Public Health Engineering during December 2006 to October 2007. He lost the elections on both seats as MNA and MPA in 2008 elections. He died in 2008 and buried there in his village Mokal.

• Sardar Pervaiz Hassan Nakai:

Sardar Pervaiz Hassan Nakai is son of Sardar Muhammad Arif Nakai, was born on October 2, 1953 at Sahiwal. He obtained the degree of LL.B. in 1976 from University of the Punjab, Lahore. A practicing lawyer and an agriculturist, who served as Chairman Market Committee



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Pattoki during 1979-83 and as Member District Council during 1987-91 and 1991-95. He has been elected as Member Provincial Assembly of the Punjab in General Elections 2002. His father served as Chief Minister Punjab and his brother, Sardar Muhammad Asif Nakai was elected MNA & MPA in previous elections now he is MPA in Punjab assembly. His Cousin Sardar Talib Hassan Nakai is elected MNA in 2008 elections.

- **Sardar Asif Nakai:**

Sardar Asif Nakai is Famous Politician of Pakistan he had served as Federal Minister of State from 2003-2008. He is currently MPA in Punjab assembly. He is the son of late chief Minister of Punjab Sardar Arif Nakai and Cousin Sardar Talib Nakai.

- **Ahmed Raza Khan Kasuri:**

Ahmed Raza Kasuri is a former Pakistani politician and lawyer who was the petitioner in the murder case that led to the hanging of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. His father was shot dead on November 10, 1974 while sitting next to him in his car. Kasuri remained associated with Tehrik-e-Istiqlal for a period before withdrawing from politics. He is presently an advocate in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. He participated in the 2005 elections but was unsuccessful. He became prominent in 2007 when he joined the Government's legal team before the Supreme Court of Pakistan against the movement for the reinstatement of Justice Chudhary.



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- **Maulana Moeenuddin Lakhvi:**

Maulana Moeenuddin Lakhvi was elected MNA in 1985, 1990, and 1997. Lakhvi has a large number of followers for being Ahl Hadith and Mayo.

Other Famous Politicians from Kasur

There are many other politicians, who served Kasur, and were elected in elections; their names are as follows;

Befor Partition:

- Ganpat Rai
- Mohan Lal,
- Lala Bhatnagar
- Lala Gopal Das
- Sardar Chanan Singh
- Mian Muhammad Iftikhar-ud- Din
- Sardar Sajjan Singh Margindpuri

After Partition:

- Akhtar Ali Nol
- Abdul Qayyum Khan
- Amjad Mayo
- Ahmed Ali Tolu
- Ahsan Raza Khan
- Chudhary Ilyas Khan
- Chudhary Manzoor Ahmed (CEC Member of PPP)

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- Chudhary Altaf Khan
- Chudhary Badar u Din
- Chudhary Muhammad Yaqoob Maan
- Haji Ghulam Sabir Ansari
- Al Haj Ch Muhammad Hayyat Khan
- Haji Sardar Khan
- Hakim Ali
- Muhammad Ashiq Awan
- Muhammad Saeed Sindhu
- Muhammad Yaqoob Mann
- Maulana Daud Ghazanavi
- Muhammad Hanif Khan
- Malik Ahmed Khan
- Malik Ahmed Saeed Khan
- Maqsood Sabir Ansari
- Malik Rashid Ahmed Khan
- Muzafar Kazmi
- Naveed Hasim Rizvi
- Peer Mukhtar Ahmed
- Rao Khizar Hayat Khan
- Rao Mazhar Hayat Khan
- Rana Muhammad Ishaq Khan
- Rana Muhammad Hayat Khan
- Rana Imtiaz Ahmed Khan
- Shabzada Khizar Hayat Khan
- Sardar Abdul Hameed Nakai(got elected MNA after Independence)
- Sardar Talib Hassan Nakai
- Sardar Muhammad Hussain Dogar (got elected MPA many times)
- Sheikh Alau o Din

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- Sheikh Basit Jahangir
- Sardar Muhammad Ashiq Dogar
- Sardar Muhammad Sharif Dogar
- Sardar Khan Muhammad Ahmed Khan
- Syed Hassan Askari, Advocate
- Sajida Ansari
- Sardar Tufail Ahmed Khan
- Tariq Hakim Ali
- Yaqoob Naddeem Sethi

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Prominent Personalities from Kasur

Kasur has produced many famed people in the span of life, who has served for the whole world. We have discussed all famous, Sufi Saints, Military elites, musicians, singers, actors, sportsmen, and politicians. Now we are going to categorize some personalities by Department.

Capitalists/Bankers

- Aftab Ahmed (MCB)
- Mian Muhammad Saeed
- Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif (Brother's Sugar Mill)
- Muhammad Bilal (PICIC Bank)
- Nelofar Mehdi (Packages)
- Nishat Mills
- Saith Abid Hussain
- Saith Muhammad Ashraf
- Saith Sat Raam
- And some others

Civil Bureaucrats

- Arif Latif (GM Sui Gas)
- Akmal Hussain (Customs)
- Abdul Rehman Abid (Deputy Commissioner)
- Ghulam Fareed (DDOR)
- Hamid Ali (Joint Secretary Interior PK)
- Hamid Nawaz (AC)

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- Hanif M Akhtar (USA)
- Jalal Ud Akbar Zaidi (Director Accounts)
- Javed Mehmood (Ex-Chief Secretary Punjab)
- Mujahid Anwar (GM Sui Gas)
- M Samaee Saeed (Secretary Excise Punjab)
- Nawab Shehbaz Khan Shehbaz:

Nawab Shehbaz Khan was Honorary Commissioner of Kasur before Partition. He was also a poet famous road in Kasur was on his name, as Shehbaz Khan Road.



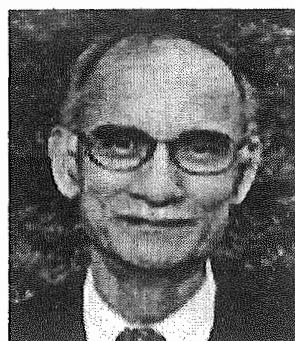
Grave of Shehbaz Khan

- Sikandar Khan Sikandar (Additional Secretary Ministry of Law)
- Shaukat Ali (DC Customs)
- And some others

Doctors Medical Practitioners

- Dr Aman Ullah Khan Aman:

Dr Aman Ullah Khan is from Kasur. He did his early education from Kasur and then he received his medical degree from King Edward Medical College, Lahore Pakistan. He obtained his Ph.D. in Immunology from Baylor University in 1968. Dr. Aman Ullah Khan is the President of Cancer Center Associates



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(CCA), located at Rena Tarbet Cancer Center, in McKinney, Texas and has served the Dallas Metroplex for over 30 years. He served on the President's Advisory Commission of Asian Americans and Pacific Islander; from 2002-2003. He is the former president of the Association of Pakistani Physicians in North America. Dr. Khan has served, as a Trustee of the St. Paul Foundation, has been a Board Member of the Kindness Foundation, St. Vincent's Medical Foundation and The Multi-Ethnic Heritage Foundation. His professional achievements and community work have been acknowledged. In addition, the numerous awards bestowed on him through the years have recognized him, including the "Honorary Citizenship Award" by the Mayor of Dallas in 1968. "Presidential Gold Medal" awarded by the Pakistan Academy of Medical Sciences, and the "Outstanding Contribution in Medicine" awarded by the Greater Dallas Asian American Chamber of Commerce in 2001. He served on the DFW Airport Chaplaincy Board from 1993- 1998. He is serving as an advisor of American President on Asia Pacific.

His gentle nature and deep respect for human life are beautifully reflected in his poetry and lyrics as well as in his photography, which are just a few of his many passions. He is a published Punjabi Poet and his book Mukar Gayian Nain Shawaan was published in 2004. Kikli, one of his early poems, which are a reflection on life, has been recorded and performed by a well-known Pakistani singer, Jawad Ahmad. Recently he has played his role in producing a film VIRSA, in which actors from Pakistan and India are working together.

- Dr Assad Ur Rehman (Director Health)

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- Dr Abdul Qadoos Khokhar
- Dr Abdul Hameed (Neuro Surgen General Hospital Lahore)
- Dr Iddrees Ahmed Sheikh(Skin Specialist)
- Dr. Captain (retd) Javeed Hussain (Physician)
- Dr Kazmi (MS, Lahore General Hospital)
- Dr Muhammad Naeem Kasuri (Neuro Physician)
- Dr Masood Hamayyun (Ex. Chief Executive, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital)
- Dr S.M Saffdar (Famous Physician of Kasur)
- Dr Shafiq Ahmed Sheikh (Child Specialist)
- And some others

Emperors/Imperial Ministers

- Nawab Hussain Khan
- Nazam-U-Din
- Qutab-U-Din
- Razia Sultana
- **Toddar Mall Raja (Minister of Emperor Akbar):**

Raja Toddar Mall was born at Chunian one of the Kasur's, (Pakistan) famous and historical place. Many of old buildings are still there. His father name was Bhagoti Das and he was from Tondon Khatri family of Lahore. When raja was born, his family was in hand to mouth situation. However, when he became Imperial Minister of Mughal Emperor Akbar he came back to his birthplace Chunian and has done much work for its betterment.

Toddar Mall overhauled the revenue system of Mughal Emperor Akbar. Akbar was not a much educated but he had

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good mind that he selected right person for right place. Toddar Mall had developed his expertise in Sher Shah's employ before joining Akbar. Toddar Mall was loyal, brave, and intelligent and was a respectful person in Akbar Palace. Raja Toddar Mall introduced standard weights and measures, a land survey and settlement system, revenue districts and officers. He can be thought one of the first statisticians in India and perhaps in the world. Many of the fundamental data collection schemes as practiced over the centuries in the Indian subcontinent and neighboring countries can be attributed to him. In 1582, Akbar awarded on Raja Toddar Mal the title, "Diwan-I-Ashraf". His systematic land reforms of 1582, popularly known as the Bandobast System, provided the framework of subsequent land taxation systems, including that introduced by Thomas Munro.

Toddar Mall Raja gave countless performances and worked as finance minister of Akbar. He was a brave soldier, he appointed as general in Akbar's troops. He had played a big part when Akbar conquers in Bengal. He was a good administrator also. Therefore, concerning his services Akbar gave him a lot of gifts, money, and prizes.

Toddar Mall died in Lahore on 8th November 1589 as per Encyclopedia of "Masheer-e-Punjab". He was the first ever man who translated Hindi into Persian. He was a Punjabi but done some literature work and poetry in Hindi language.

Some of his sample poetry is as follows

**"Gun ban jean kaman gur ban jese gayan
Mann ban dan jese jal ban sur hai**

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Gun ban geet Jesse hitu ban preet jese
Weshia asreet jese phal ban tar jese
Tar ban titar jese syane ban mantar jese
Patti ban nari jese puttar ban ghar hai
Soo koi tese mann mein vichar vekho
Dharam wahin dhan paki ban parr hai”

Freedom Fighters

- Nazaam (also known as Nazaam Lohar)
- Malangi

Historians/Poets/Teachers/Writers

- **Abdul Ghafoor Sain:**

Abdul Ghafoor Sain was a poet. He has written many songs as well, his famous song is “Kadi te Has Bol Ve”.

- **Abdullah Abdul Qadir Khwashgi Kasuri:**

He is the writer of the oldest book on Kasur namely “AKHBAR UL AULIA MIN LISAN IL ASFIA”

- Abdul Jabbar Shaker (Ex Director Punjab Public Library)
- Abdullah Shakir
- Charagh Din Charagh
- Chanan Singh Virk
- Dr.Riaz Anjum
- Dr. Muhammad Shafi (Historian, Sitara-e-Pakistan)
- Hassan Muhammad Hassan
- Ihsan Elhai Novek

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- Ikram hoshiar Puri
- Imam Din Raqib
- Iqbal Qaisar
- Jagat Singh
- Karam Baksh Munishi
- Mumtaz Mufti
- Muhammad Ali Zahori
- M.S Asi (NCA)
- Mian Ghafoor Ahmed (NCA)
- Muhammad Sadiq Kasuri
- Nargis Sheikh Nargis
- Sharif Anjum
- Sohan Lal Phatak
- Sohan Singh Setal
- And Some others

Lawyers/Journalists/Judges

- Ahmed Raza Khan Kasuri Advocate Supreme Court of Pakistan
- Ahmed Ali Kasuri Advocate(Gold Medalist in Law)
- Abdul Sattar Additional Sessions Judge
- Chudhary Barkat Ali Advocate
- Irshad Ahmed Haqani (Journalist)
- Justice ®Muhammad Akram
- Justice ® Mian Muhammad Qayyum (Ex Attorney General of Pakistan)
- Jamshed Khokhar Advocate
- Javeed Gulzar Ahmed Butt Advocate
- Mian Muhammad Rafiq Advocate
- Mian Nayyar Hassan Rathore Advocate
- Mian Muhammad Rafiq Advocate

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- Muhammad Shafiq Akram Advocate
- Mr. Kazmi Sessions Judge
- Mohammad Akram Additional Sessions Judge
- Mian Mehmood Hassan Rathore Advocate
- Rana Zahid Hussain Judge High Court
- Sardar Ashiq Ali Dogar Advocate
- Sardar Qurban Ali Dogar Advocate
- Saeed Akhtar Ansari Advocate
- Sardar Nabi Ahmed Advocate
- Sheikh Muhammad Hussain (Journalist)
- Shaukat Naqashbandi (Journalist)
- Sardar Shoukat Ali Advocate (RUSSIAN LENNON AWARD HOLDER)
- And some others

Police Services of Pakistan

- Aman Ullah Pasha SSP
- Captain Atta Mohammad ASP
- Mehmood Masood SSP
- Mohammad Tahir SSP
- Qamar U Din (DIG)
- Rana Mohammad Aslam SSP
- And some others

Religious Scholars

- **Allama Ahmed Ali Kasuri:**

Allama Ahmed Ali Kasuri was born in Kasur; he is famous religious scholar and serving as Chairman Punjab Quran Board, and on many other posts.

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- Allama Ilyas Azmi
- Allama Mehar Muhammad Hamdam
- Dr Khalid Mehmood (World Islamic Mission)
- Maulana Moin ud Din Lakhvi
- Maulana Muhammad Abdullah
- Maulana Ishaq Rehmani (Advisory Council of Ayub)
- Maulana Mohi ud din Salfi (Medina University KSA)
- Maulana Muhammad Sharif Noori
- Maulana Azim
- Maulana Muhammad Sharif (Ahl-e-Hadith)
- Peer Syed Mazher Shah (Pattoki)
- Peer Syed Karam Shah (Pattoki)
- Peer Syed Imran Shah Wali
- Peer Munir Ahmed
- And some others

Scientists/Ph.D. Scholars

- Dr. Attar ur Rehman (Urdu)
- Dr. Afaq Ahmed (Solid State Physics)
- Dr. Manzoor Elhai
- Dr. Muhammad Ayub
- Dr. Manzoor Mumtaz
- And some others

● Dr Munir Ahmed Khan:

Dr. Munir Ahmed Khan was born in Kasur, in 1926. He took his Bachelor's degree in physics and mathematics in 1946 from Government College Lahore as a contemporary of the Late Nobel Laureate Dr. Abdul Salam. During his

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Bachelor's education, he also won an Academic Roll of Honor; subsequently in 1949, he earned a B.Sc in Electrical Engineering from P.U. Engineering College Lahore, while serving as an Assistant Professor. In 1951, Khan traveled to the United States (USA) on a full bright scholarship and Rotary International Fellowship where he earned an M.S in Electrical Engineering in 1952 from North Carolina State University. He completed his post-graduate research work at the Illinois Institute of Technology from 1953-56. In 1957, he studied Nuclear Engineering with the International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering (ISNSE), at Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois as part of the Atoms for Peace Program. The Argonne National Laboratory, and the ISNSE, was operated by the University of Chicago where, on December 2, 1942 a team of scientists achieved the first self-sustaining chain reaction in a nuclear reactor, which is considered a crucial step in the development of the first Atomic bomb. He also served as Minister of State for Pakistan and as nuclear engineer, nuclear scientist, remained Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission PAEC from 1972-91 and Chairman of the IAEA Board of Governors from 1986-87. Khan is considered as one of the chief architects of Pakistan's nuclear program. He died in April 1999 in Vienna, Austria.

Famous Personals who have served Kasur

- General Mohammad Mousa Khan Chengizi (C-in-C 1965)
- President General Pervez Musharraf (served as Captain 1965)

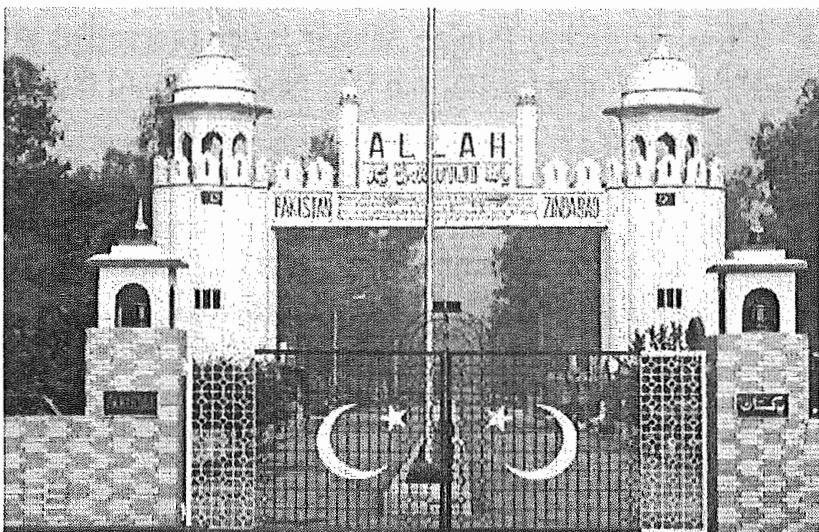
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- Chief Secretary Punjab M.Hafeez Akhter (served as AC)
- Chairman Railways Captain Naseer Akhter (served as AC)
- Chief Secretary Punjab Maher Jeven (served as AC)
- Secretary interior Punjab Ch. Nazir Ahmad (served as AC)
- Secretary Housing Pakistan G.M.Sakkandar (served as DC)
- I.G. of Police Jahangir Mirza (served as SP Kasur)
- I.G. of Police Malik Asif Hayat (served as SP Kasur)

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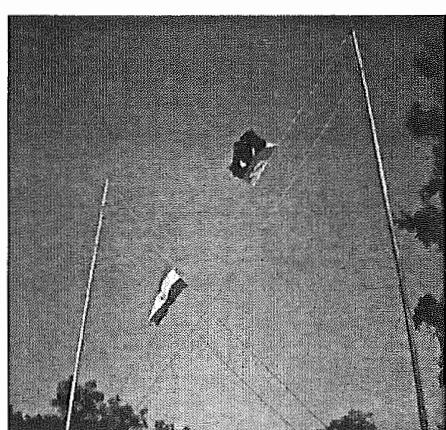
Places and Visiting Points

- Ganda Singh Wala Border:**



A joint check post (JCP) at Ganda Singh Wala was constructed in 1959 for holding joint Flag Hosting Ceremony. It is located at a distance of 18 Km from Kasur and 9 Km from Ferozepur (India) on Lahore Ferozepur road. It served as gateway to India up to 1986 as the buses used to play from Pakistan to India through this gateway.

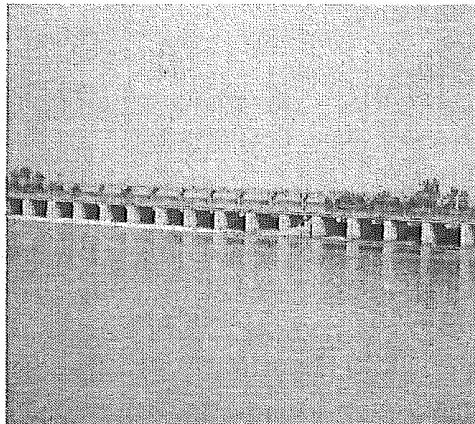
The Flag Hosting Ceremony takes place at 4.00 PM (PST) daily. Soldiers from both sides are worth seeing. There is also a Picnic Point.



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• Balloki Headwork's:

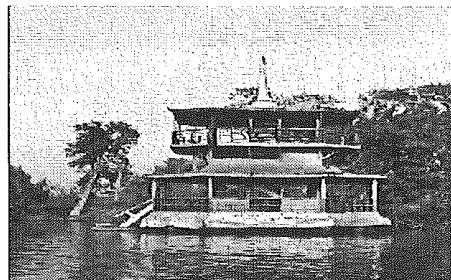
Balloki headwork on the river Ravi is situated at a distance of 65Km from Lahore in Southwestern direction in the Bhai Pheru (a town of District Kasur). It was constructed during 1911-13 as Triple Canal project to take Upper Chenab Canal water across the headwork's for feeding the lower Bari Doab Canal due to insufficient flow in the river Ravi.



The headwork's was required to irrigate the area of Bahawalpur District. Balloki Headwork's is also very good Picnic spot.

• Changa Manga Forest/Park:

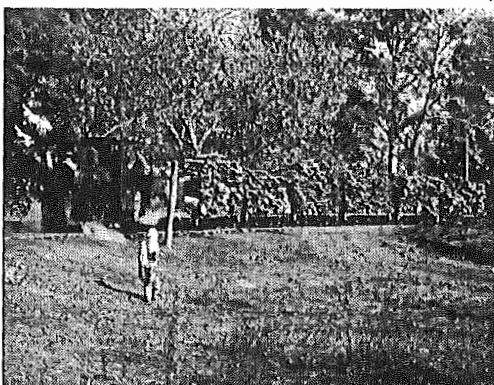
Changa Manga is the first manmade irrigated forest only in Punjab, but also in Pakistan. It was established in 1866 initially for the production of firewood for railway steam locomotives. It covers an area of 12,510 acres, situated about 75Km West of Lahore near Chunian Town of District Kasur. Changa Manga forest was developed for production of mulberry timber for sports industries, production of Shisham timber for furniture and plywood industries etc, production of fast growing species



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like popular for meeting the requirement of match, plywood and chipboard industries, to provide recreational facilities, preservation and multiplication of wildlife and promotion of sericulture.

In Changa Manga, a tramway was established in 1921. The planting and irrigation of it took place in the 19th century in the era of the British Raj due to the need for timber for the Indian



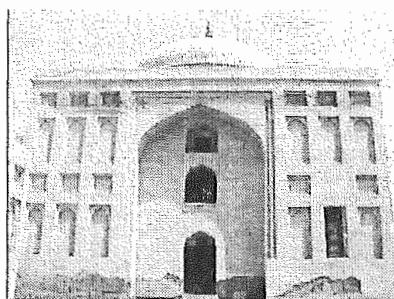
railway network. Parts of the forest have now been developed into a park with a railroad, which gives the visitor a 25 km ride on a miniature train through the forest. There is also a lake called Lunar Lake where boating is possible. The Changa Manga forest is a hot spot concerning wildlife in Punjab. Wildlife within the borders of the plantation includes a small remaining population of Neelgai or Blue Bull, hog deer, wild boar, and possibly axis deer. Jackal and Asiatic wildcat also can be found in Changa Manga. Changa Manga plantation is also an important place for restocking projects of Asiatic vultures in Pakistan. At present, it is a recreational source to the tourists coming to the forest park. Forest park in the forest was established in 1961-62, further improved through a development scheme, 1995-96 to 1997-98. The total area of the park is 134 acres. The existing facilities in the forest park for tourists are hanging bridges, cafeteria, swimming

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tramline, motel, and rest house. There are good road links with Lahore, the biggest city in the province of Punjab.

• Kasur Museum:

The Kasur Museum, housed in a colonial era building 2km away from the city, is a picture of solitude on the Lahore-Kasur highway, which is used by hundreds of people daily. Only two to three people visit the museum in a day despite the fact that its five galleries house precious relics from the Gandhara period, hand-written Quran manuscripts, fossils from Chakwal, jewellery items and artifacts from the Sikh period as well as photographs related to the Pakistan movement. A manuscript of the Holy Quran, handwritten by prominent calligrapher Hafiz Murtaza Afghan Kasuri in 1179, manuscripts in Nastaleeq style,



weapons belonging to the Muslim period and a special Tehrik-e-Pakistan Gallery are some important features of the museum. A Noor Jehan gallery will be established at the museum here to honor the melody queen for her contribution to Pakistani music and cinema. The gallery will have her photographs, films,



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gramophone records, cassettes, replicas of the numerous awards won by her, and other memorabilia.

Established in 1999, the museum is located on the premises of what used to be the court of sub-divisional magistrate in pre-partition days. Though the building was renovated around five years ago, it is in need of repairs again. While the museum curator was not available for comments, a junior staffer said that only a few people visited the museum, probably due to lack of awareness. It may be noted that thousands of people from around the country visit



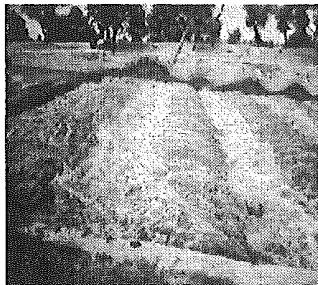
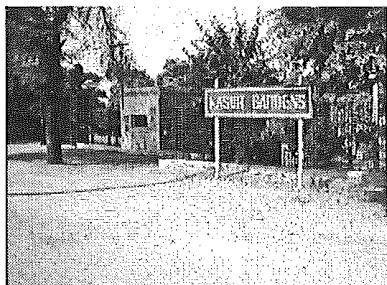
the mausoleum of Baba Bulleh Shah in Kasur throughout the year, especially at the annual Urs, but they pass by the museum for lack of awareness.

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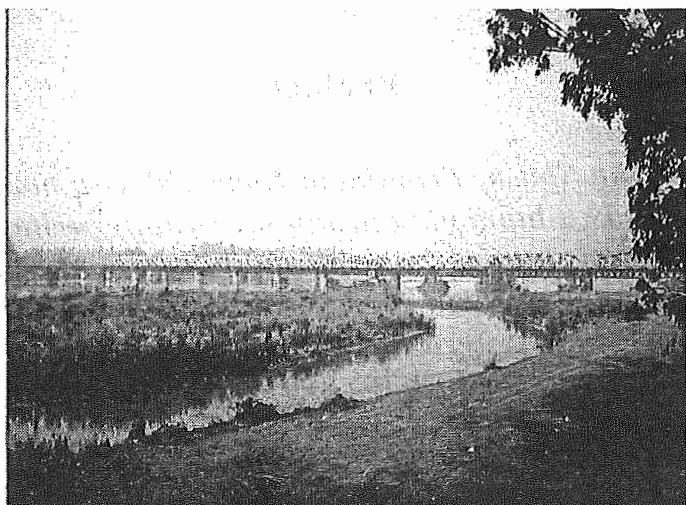
• Municipal Public Library Kasur:

Municipal Public Library Kasur is situated in the premises of the Municipal Administration Offices Complex, Baldia Chowk Kasur. It is the biggest public library in the whole District Kasur. Its building is very beautiful, spacious, and magnificent. Moreover, apart from its healthy environment & atmosphere, the reading material and reference books are of high standard, as well as very properly arranged under the very nice- mannered and of friendly nature librarianship of a Kasuri Mr. Riaz Ali.

Other Famous Places

- B.R.B Canal Waterfall, this is a beautiful and Dangerous scene and is a picnic point on local events and every holiday.
- Kasur Garden is very good place for Kasur's people, there are many things in it for children. The garden is house full on any event in Kasur and also on Friday and Sunday.
- River Satluj is also a picnic point; it is situated near JCP Kasur.

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- Shrines of Saints are also seeable, like shrine of Hazrat Baba Kamal Chishti, which is situated on Ferozepur road on a height about 70 or 90 feet from land.
- City Park was constructed in 1997. This is situated with railway station Kasur. Enjoyment and morning walk facilities in this park for public, especially merry-go-rounds, oscillator, seesaw for children's. Green grass, colorful and blossom flowers, much plants and a hut of wood was distinguished its beauty. However, its condition was bad & spoiling day by day for the non-attention of city government. One day this Park changes into desolate place.
- Shrine of Bulleh Shah
- Railway Station
- Steel Bagh (Kasur Garden/Park) It was inaugurated by Mr. Steel

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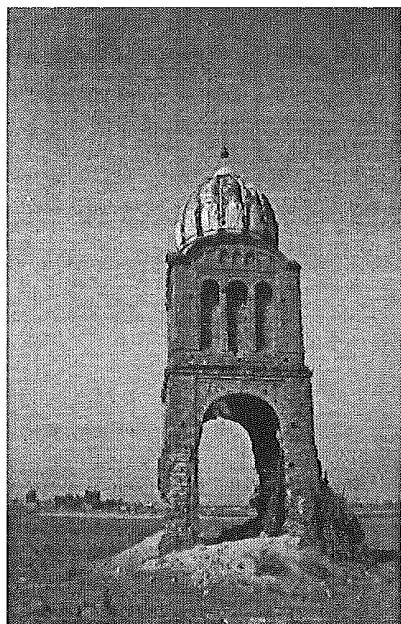
- Old Dome- head court building
- Sugar Mill Pattoki
- Brother Sugar Mill Chunian
- Old Gool Bagh near Railway Station Kasur
- District judicial complex, District administration complex,
- WAPDA complex,
- Telephone Exchange,
- DHQ Hospital,
- District Public School,
- BIPS (School),BIT (Hospital),

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Gurdwaras, Churches, and Temples in Kasur

Sikh Gurdwara's in Kasur District:-

Prior to Creation of Pakistan in 1947, several Sikh families live in different areas of Kasur District and then in 1947 migrated to Indian Punjab and it happened to Muslims live in nearby districts like Ferozepur, Jalandher etc migrated to Kasur District. In Kasur District, 15 Sikh Gurdwaras still exist but according to our knowledge, not a single Sikh live in Kasur District now a day. Several villages and towns names are still with the Name of Sikhs like Raja Jang, Bhagail Singh, Maan Singh, Tara Singh, Jawahir Singh, Sundar Singh etc.



We welcome to Sikh guests for their visit Kasur District to see their birthplaces or their parent's birthplaces, and whenever they want to visit, we will facilitate them and feel proud to be their hosts. If any one wants to get information about any village, town, or old personality where they have memories, we will be so happy to facilitate them and provide the information required.

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In the Constitution of Pakistan, the provision for the minorities, to freely profess and practice their religions for which the Government of Pakistan is fully committed. Founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, had unequivocally affirmed the pledge on the creation of Pakistan to provide freedom and security to all communities.

• Gurdwara Arjan Sahib Ji:-

Gurdwara Arjan Sahib Ji at Beherwal, District Kasur is the place where Guru Sahib made the brackish water of Hema Chaudhary's well turn sweet. At present, there is no Parkash of Guru Granth Sahib Ji within the premises of this Gurdwara Sahib as the roof has collapsed and the outer structure has greatly deteriorated due to the lack of maintenance.

• Gurdwara Baba Ram Thaman Ji:-

This shrine is situated in Sub-Division and district Kasur. It is 12 Km away from Rao Khan Wala Kasur. This shrine is in village Kalu Khara and hence it has been named as Kalu Khara Ram Thaman. Baba Ram Thaman Ji was the son of Guru Nanak Dev Ji's maternal aunt. He was a prapti Sadhu. During his lifetime, Guru Nanak Dev Ji visited this place on several occasions. The Gurdwara has been built beautifully in the style of a fort. There is a large tank, which has now become a pool of dirty water.

A beautiful temple is built at the main gate of this tank. A fair is still held every year from 14th of Chaiter to Visakhi. Thousands acres of land and an estate has been

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granted to this shrine. A shrine called "Gave di Mal" is in front of this Gurdwara where beautiful buildings have been built. Justice Baba Bay Nath Ji was a renowned resident of this village. Mela (Fair) of Baba Ram Thamman was organised jointly by the people of the area irrespective of their religion or creed. Now the Muslims organise this fair and the Hindus, Jains, Christians, and Buddhists from Lahore enthusiastically participate.

• Gurdwara Bhai Bahlol (Qadiwind):-

Qadiwind village is within Police Station, Sub-Division, and district Kasur. A metalled road from Steel Bagh District Hospital Kasur leads to this village. Tongas (horse driven carriages) going to this village are easily available. The sacred place of Guru Amar Das Ji lies outside the village. When Sat Gur was staying here, Divan Chand of Delhi came and requested some monument in the area of village Tergy with his wealth so that his name may be remembered even after his death. With his consent, a water tank and residential rooms were constructed by Guru Ji. The land presented to Guru belonged to Bhai Bahlol of Qadiwind. Later Samadh of Bhai Bahlol was built. A fair used to be held on the 7th Saradhan. The tank constructed by Guru Ji has now become a pond of dirty water. The Samadh of Bhai Ji is about to collapse. Government School is housed in the rooms of Gurdwara and the land is in the possession of Waqf Board. The well-known Punjabi writer Baba Sohan Singh Sital was a resident of this village. His house and garden are still there but are under the occupation of refugees from Mewat.

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• Gurdwara Bhai Pheru (Now Phool Nagar):-

Gurdwara Bhai Pheru (now Phool Nagar) stands majestically at the end of the local Anarkali Market in the town, which has also taken the name of Bhai Phero and now replaced with the Phool Nagar (in the name of Rana Phool Muhammad Khan; a famous politician and father of present Speaker Punjab Assembly, Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan). Both are situated sixty kilometers from Lahore on the Lahore-Multan road presently, in Kasur District.

• Gurdwara Hardusahari, Sahari:-

There are two villages by the same name i.e., Sahari in Sub-Division and district Kasur and have earned the name Hardusahari (hardu in 'Persian' means both). The Gurdwara Sahari Pir is located in the outskirt of the village and his samadh too is built adjacent to it. The tank has changed into a pool of stagnated water. The building is strong being new. 85 ghumaon of land granted to the Gurdwara is located in this village. The Muslims of the village call this place Sahari Pir. He left a will saying that after his death his body should be built within walls in an upright position at the cremation grounds so that none is hurt whether they burry or cremate their dead. A sheet of cloth with Quranic verses covers his Samadhpur now and Muslim villagers recite Quran. A fair is held annually. Muslim fakir looks after the shrine. Pir Sahari Chhina Jat became a great saint after becoming a Sikh of Guru Amar Das Ji.

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- **Gurdwara Holan Sahib, Bharnawan:-**

At Gurdwara Holan Sahib, Bharnawan worth keeping of the field by the name of Sultan once presented roasted green chickpeas to Guru Nanak Dev Ji during his travels. He rose to distinction after becoming a follower of Guru Nanak Dev ji. Sultan himself built a platform over the site where later a Manji Sahib was built. The small Gurdwara that was built on the site later collapsed. Today there is a pool of dirty water in the village, which was once the tank of this sacred place. 700-ghumaon land is endowed to the Gurdwara.

- **Gurdwara Jhari Sahib, Tergay:-**

Village Tergay is situated on Kasur-Qadiwind road about one km east of village Qadiwind. This sacred place elegantly stands in this village. While Sat Gur Amar Das Ji was going to Kasur, the residents of this village welcomed him with love and urged him to stay. He conceded and stayed there. A small Gurdwara was built. There used to be a bunch of trees close by. Sat Gur had tied the horse to trees, which have withered away. There is a grant of 2.5 ghumaon of land by Bhai Sulakhan Singh of Qadiwind and 2.5 ghumaon by villagers for the shrine. A fair is held on Visakhi.

- **Gurdwara Kanganpur:-**

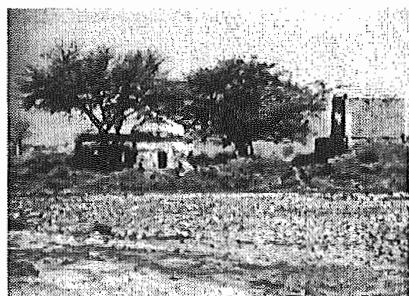
This Gurdwara is situated in the Moti Masjid Mohalla (locality) of the new Kangan Pur City. The domed building of Gurdwara is very beautiful and strong. This Gurdwara is

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also known as Gurdwara Principal Sardar Bara Singh Wadhawa. There are rooms for priests in front of the sacred darbar. Refugees from District Ferozepur are settled in these rooms and the Gurdwara Sahib.

• Gurdwara Mahme Sar, Mustafabad:-

The Gurdwara Mahme Sar is located approximately Mustafabad (Lalyani), Kasur district. It is on the Lahore-Ferozepur road. This holy shrine is one and a half km north-west of the town. Baba Mahme Singh was a well-known sufi (mystic) of this area. It was his residency. He built a Gurdwara here which came to be known as Mahme Sar Gurdwara. 85 ghumaon of agricultural land is attached to this holy shrine. The building of Gurdwara is in ruins but the well attached to it is still running and provides water. Its tall trees present a beautiful scene. The remnants of the building may survive a few years more



• Gurdwara Panjvin Pathsahi, Sheikham:-

There are two villages by the name of Sheikam in Kasur district. The village where this Gurdwara is located is about three kilometers from Pattoki on the Pattoki-Halla road and has a population in the thousand. The Gurdwara Panjvin Pathsahi is in honor of a visit by Guru Arjun Dev Ji. It is located in the centre of the village. The fifth Guru arrived here from Beherwal. It is a small Gurdwara and at present offices of Sheikam Union Council is housed in it.

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• Gurdwara Pehli Patshahi, Alpa:-

The village Alpa is in Sub-Division Chunian of Kasur district. A road from Pattoki leads towards the River Ravi. Halla, a well-known town lies on this road and is famous being a dairy farming. Alpa is located at a distance of twelve kilometer from Halla right on the bank of River Ravi. Jagat Guru Nanak Dev Ji arrived in this village from Nankana and stayed for a while. Earlier this shrine was about four kilometers outside village Alpa but now a village called Chota Nanakiana Alpa has been built here. Only three rooms stand now, which housed a Govt School. These rooms are now lying vacant. The roofs have caved in. There is a huge estate endowed in the name of this shrine in this as well as in some other villages.

• Gurdwara Pehli Patshahi, Bhail Gram:-

Gurdwara Pehli Patshahi was once a beautiful Gurdwara of Jagat Guru Nanak Dev Ji in the village of Bhail. Bhail is located next to the village of Rossay. Jagat Guru stayed in the village for some time while going to Ram Thaman from Manga. Only one arched door of the Gurdwara has survived; the Prakashasthan has vanished. However, the once beautiful gate or doorway still is an architectural treasure, which still displays the engineering of the complicated brickwork. Refugees are currently settled in the residential quarters of the gurdwara.

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• Gurdwara Sahib, Daftu:-

The historic town of Mustafa Abad (old name Lalyani) is situated on the Lahore-Ferozpur road. A very famous village by the name of Daftu is located at a distance of four Kilometer from Mustafa Abad. The beautiful building of the Gurdwara is inside the village in visible from a distance. It is said that this was the Gurdwara where Baba Bullhe Shah took refugees when he was banished from the village by the Chaudharis (Leaders) of Pandoki. It is a very big fort-like Gurdwara. 80 Squares of land is said to be gifted to this gurdwara by Bibi Isher Kaur the famous sardarni (chieftain). The house of Bibi Isher Kaur is in the village popularly known as Ishero-de-Mehel (the palace of Ishero) which is gradually becoming a heap of dust.

• Gurdwara Tham Sahib, Jamber:-

Gurdwara Tham Sahib is located in Jamber Kalan at the place where Guru Arjun Dev Ji had come after leaving Beherwal. The Gurdwara is tall, beautiful, and spacious with 150 acres of land attached to it. It was here that Kedara, Samdhu, Makhanda, Tulsa, and Lalu became Sikhs at the feet of Guru Arjun Dev Ji in the charan amrit ceremony.

Jamber, a village of District Kasur, is located after Phool Nagar (old name Bhai Phero). The structure of this Gurdwara Sahib is in a sorry state of disrepair. This old structure was undergoing construction at the time of creation of Pakistan but no other work was done afterwards.

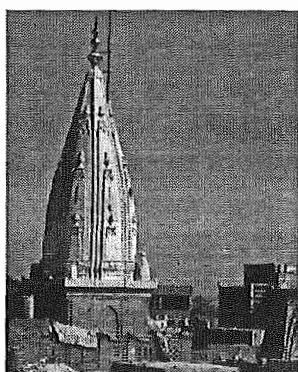
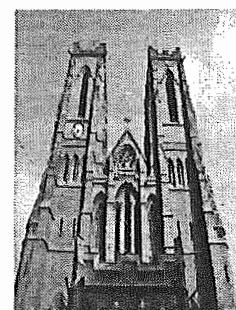
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• Samadh Alpa, Alpa:-

Alpa is a village of district Kasur and it is situated on the bank of the River Ravi. The holy shrine of Sat Guru Nanak Dev Ji, located in this village, is popularly known as "Dharamsala Chota Nanakiana". Before entering the village, you will see some mud houses on a small mound. There is a beautiful Samadh placed between these mud houses. It is decorated with portraits of Gurus over which floral patterns have been painted in enchanting colors. It is a beautiful specimen of art. The local inhabitants know it as "Alpa Sadhari".

Churches

Because of Christians, there are many churches here in district Kasur. Main Catholic Church is located at Latif Pura Kasur. There is another Church located at Kot Ghulam Muhammad Khan Kasur, where many Christians used to come for worship.



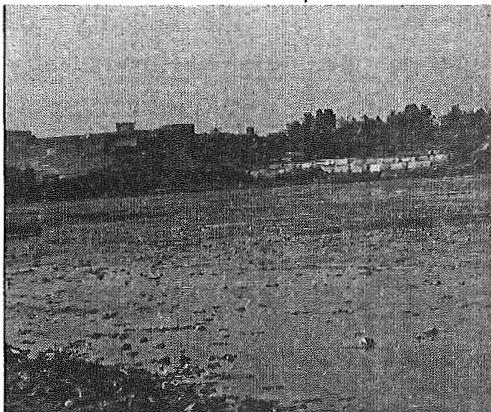
Temples

There is an old temple in the heart of the city, Building is still as it is, but there is no any idol in it. The building was before partition. Therefore, it is sign that there were many Hindus used to live in Kasur before partition.

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Industry

Industry is a major sector of Kasur, which while providing job opportunities to the thousand of people of the area, contributes substantially to exports. About 4094 industrial units of all types, large medium and small are located in the district with the declaration of area under Chunian and Kasur subdivisions as Tax Free Zone, the industrial base rapid the expanded in late eighties and early nineties. Amongst the major industrial units are leather tanneries, textile units, sugar mills, food industries, flourmills etc. Beside these industrial units, a large number of cottage industries and small industrial units in the form of workshops and power looms are also operating in the District.



District Kasur has been traditionally a centre of tanning units. With the establishment of Chunian Industrial Estate, a variety of industrial units is being established. However, the main thrust is on textile spinning. There are also a number of power loom units in the district. In view of the tanning, textile spinning and power loom units there exists a big scope for textile processing / printing, quality men/women under garments, ready-made garments, canvas cloth, tents/tarpaulins, textile related chemicals, sizing units, paper cones/bobbins, textile machinery repairing shops, tanning chemicals, leather garments and leather products, leather footwear, etc.

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

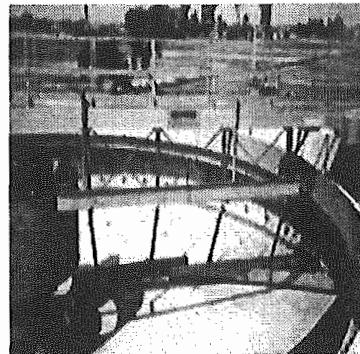
- **Industrial Estate:**

Industrial Estate

Chunian having the area of 60466 Acres is the only industrial estate in the district.

- **Industrial Policy:**

Foreign investors are permitted to hold 100% of the equity of industrial projects without any permission of the Government. No prior Government sanction is required for establishment of an industry outside Ex-Municipal Territorial Limit of Town Committee / Municipal Corporation irrespective of its cost and size except the following:-



- Arms & Ammunition
- Security Printing
- Currency & Mint
- High Explosives
- Radio Active Substances
- Alcoholic Beverages or Liquors
- Cotton Spinning Industry
- Flour Mills
- One sugar mill in the district in Pattoki

Industrial Financing Facilities

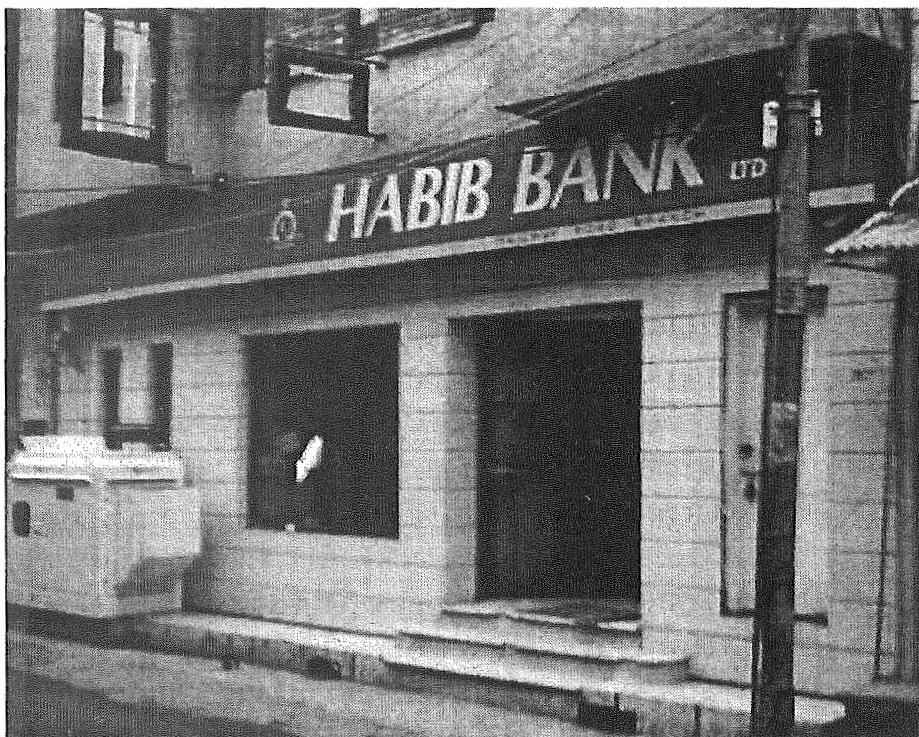
Following Financial Institutions in the country are providing various types of fixed investment industrial financing in the foreign and local currency, to the industrial sector for

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establishment of new industrial units as well as for Expansion, Balancing, Modernization, and Replacement (BMR) of existing industrial units within the framework of industrial/financial policies of the Government of Pakistan

- Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP)
- Allied Bank of Pakistan Limited (ABP)
- Habib Bank Limited (HBL)
- Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan (IDBP)
- Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB).
- National Bank of Pakistan (NBP)
- Pakistan Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation (PICIC)
- Pak-Libya Holding Company (PLHC)
- Pak-Kuwait Investment Company (PKIC)
- Saudi-Pak Industrial & Agricultural Investment Company (SAPICO)
- Askari Commercial Bank
- United Bank Limited (UBL)
- PICIC Commercial Bank
- Alflah Bank
- Union Bank
- SME Bank Ltd
- Soneri Bank Ltd
- Mezan Bank Ltd
- Standard Chartered Bank Ltd

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Besides the financial institutions mentioned above a number of Leasing Companies, Modaraba Companies, Private Investment Banks are also providing financing facilities to the industrial sector. Punjab Small Industries Corporation has launched a Soft Loan Credit Scheme to provide credit to Small Industrial Sector. The main priority sectors will be as under:-

- Service Industries
- Agro / Agro Support Industries
- Food Processing Industries
- Export Oriented Industries
- Import Substitution Industries
- Information Technology (IT) Projects
- Handy Crafts Industry

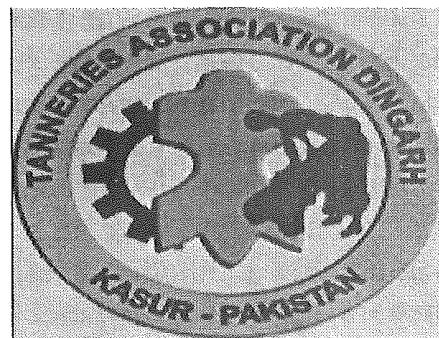
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- Women Enterprises
- Future Industrial Potential:

Keeping in view the availability of raw material, skilled labor, industrial units, local / national / international demand, and future industrial potential of district Kasur is discussed hereunder. It would, however, be kept in mind that though the above mentioned factors facilitate the success of any industrial unit, yet the entire success depends upon the investors / entrepreneurs and the capabilities of the personnel having the managerial control. Therefore, it is advisable that detailed feasibility of industrial projects must be carried out before making final decision for investment.

- Kasur Tanneries:

Tanning has a longstanding tradition in Kasur. Primitive tanneries, in which all operations are carried out annually, and in which tree barks for tanning proper were used, has apparently been established in the Dingarh area on the bank of the Rohi Nalah. Subsequently, tanneries started spreading over a wider area south of the river and Kot Molvi Abdul Qadir Niaz Nagar and Yonus Nagar agglomerations were gradually developed. With its 170 tanneries, Kasur is the biggest tanning concentration in number in the country.



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According to data provided by the Tanneries Association Dingarh, Kasur, the average daily input of all tanneries in Kasur are estimated to be over 190 tons of wet salted weight, comprising some 8,000 hides (cattle, buffaloes), and between 12,000 and 15,000 skins (sheep and goats) per day. The small-scale units mainly produce hides and/or skins up to the wet-blue stage only, as they do not have the facilities for the finishing of leather. They sell the semi-processed leather to tanneries in Karachi, Sialkot and other places, where the leather is finished for various end uses. Some of the small and medium-sized tanneries also produce vegetable tanned leather for sole leather and for other purposes.

The traditional pattern has been well preserved: except for 3-5 larger and mechanized tanneries with a more or less industrial way of production, the other tanneries are small, family owned units, employing up to ten workers. Traditional family owned tanneries usual of Kasur are very basic. Most operations are still carried out with very limited use of machines and equipment. Sulphide supported unhearing by pulping for hides and by painting for skins are commonly used in timing. Chrome tanning has largely, replaced the slow vegetable tanning process but the ancient bag-tanning method can still be seen. Some tanners still prepare their own chrome liquors from dichromate under poorly controlled conditions. Due to the unavailability of water supply, which is encouraged by its economic incentives, all the tanneries are presently using the underground water for their tanning activities.

Most of medium-sized tanneries finish their chrome-tanned leather using only water based coatings and hand-

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

spraying techniques. The largest tannery has fully automated spraying units (two) for the finishing of the leathers produced and several of the other larger tanneries are in the process of installing automated spraying units as well. In contrast to the export-oriented tanners of the Korangi industrial zone of Karachi, who operate large, well-equipped factories, Kasur has remained a hide processing centre, mostly catering to the needs of the local, low-price bracket, leather footwear manufacturers. Profit margins are low and their access to the capital and potential for modernization is limited. Many will find it difficult to survive in the increasingly competitive environment. In view of its proximity to the large market of Lahore and the availability of leather and cheap labor in Kasur, it is somewhat surprising that no downstream manufacturing units (footwear, leather goods) have been established in Kasur itself, they remain within the Lahore area.

• Demand Based Industry:

In view of the accelerated industrial development in Chunian Industrial Estate, there exists very good anticipation for thermal electric generation unit as well as hydroelectric generation unit by using the water flow of Baluki-Sulamani link canal. Besides, there also exist good prospect for pre-stressed RCC beams/slabs/girders, steel structured, packaging units, electric wire/cables, G.I.wire, electric switch gear/control gear, generators, insulators/capacitors, circuit breakers, paints/varnishes, etc.

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List of Identified Projects

- Animal/Poultry Feed
- Canvas Cloth
- Cattle/Sheep/Goat Fattening Farms
- Chip/Veneer Board
- Circuit Breakers
- Dairy Farms
- Electrical Switch Gear/Control Gear
- Electric Wires/Cables
- Flush Doors/Windows
- Furniture
- Generators
- G.I. Wire
- Hydro Power Generation Unit
- Ice-Cream
- Insulators/Capacitors
- Leather Footwear
- Leather Garments
- Meat/Poultry Processing Unit
- Paints/Varnishes
- Paper Cones/Bobbins
- Pre-Stressed RCC Beams/Slabs/Girders
- Quality Women/Men under Garments
- Sizing Units
- Solvent Oil Extraction Plant
- Steel Structure
- Tanning Chemicals
- Textile Machinery Repairing Shop
- Textile Processing/Printing
- Tents/Tarpaulins

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- Textile Related Chemicals
- Thermal Power Generation Unit
- Vegetable Dehydration
- Wood Seasoning/Processing

Description of Existing Industries

There are about 3,798 cottage level and small/medium/large scale industrial units operating in the district. The installed capacity of selected industrial sector is given in the table;

S.N o	Industry	No of Units	Installed Capacity
1	A.C/ Refrigerator/ Deep Freezers	1	3000 Nos.
2	Chemical	7	98462 M.Tons
3	Dairy Products	3	3420 M.Tons
4	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	8	
5	Flour Mills	7	680 M.Tons/ Day
6	Food Industry	1	7800 M.Tons
7	Fruit Juices	3	891667 Crates
8	G.I. /M.S. Pipes	1	36000 M.Tons
9	Ice Cream	1	18000 M.Tons

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10	Knitted Textile	14	192 Machines
11	Motor Car	1	5000 Nos.
12	Motor Cycle	1	40000 Nos.
13	Paper & Paper Board	7	123001.5 M.Tons
14	Pencils/ Bal Points	2	8700000 Dozen
15	Poly Propylene Bags	13	7291 M.Tons
16	Poultry Feed	4	233100 M.Tons
17	Power Generation	10	214.55 MW
18	Sodium Sulphide	1	6600 M.Tons
19	Sugar	3	33500 TCD
20	T.V/Radio /Tape Recorders	1	12000 Nos.
21	Tannery	292	74533 Th. Sq.Ft.
22	Tea Blending / Packing	1	2500 M.Tons
23	Textile Composite	8	128252 Spindles, 750 Looms, 30300 Rotors

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24	Textile Spinning	84	1353578 Spindles, 20984 Rotors
25	Textile Weaving (Mill Sector)	49	3731 Looms
26	Textile Weaving (Loom Sector)	2157	8362 Looms
27	Transformer	1	500 Nos.
28	Vegetable Ghee / Cooking Oil	2	31000 M.Tons
29	Wire & Cable	2	7500 M.Tons
30	Zink Sulphate	1	100 M. Tons

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Agriculture

• Area (Acres)

Total Area	9,83060
Cultivated Area	7,83530
Net Sown	656,865
Current Fellow	9,880
Culture able Waste	88,590
Forest	14,820
Not available for cultivation	13,375
Sub-Division	Four numbers(4) (Kasur, Chunian, Pattoki And Kot Radha Kishen).
Markaz	10 numbers (Kasur, Khudian Mustafabad, Ganda Singh Wala, Chunian, Kahganpur, Pattoki Sari Mughal, Phool Nagar and Kot Radha Kishen)
Union Council	113 numbers (Ruler=87, Arban=26).
Population	(Ruler=1833145 Urban=542391 Total=2375536)

• Agriculture:-

Agriculture is second major sector of District Kasur economy. Accordingly, numerous facilities like improved irrigation water supply, provision of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, agriculture equipment and credit schemes are extended by the Government to the ferments to

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improve per acre yield. One Window Operation has been introduced in the district in compliance with the directions of the government for facilitating provision of credit to the directions of the Government for facilitating provision of credit to the peasants.

The total area of the

District is 981,702 acres out of which the total cultivable area is 705,224 acres and the remaining 276,478 acres is uncultivable



Major crops of the district Kasur are wheat, rice, sugarcane, and cotton. The annual average production of sugarcane, wheat and rice over the period 1998-2001 was 2344, 481 and 88 thousand M.Tons respectively and of cotton was 19 thousand bales. Major fruit are citrus, guava, and mango. Their annual average production over the period 1998-2001 were 48, 32, and 8 thousands M.Tons respectively. A variety of vegetables is also grown in the district. At present in the district Kasur, there are

- 7 flour mills
- 3 sugar mills
- 7 paper and paper board mills
- 3 fruit juice plants and a number of oil expellers and rice husking units

In view of the availability of various raw materials and existing agro-based industries, there seems little scope for

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additional units except for vegetable dehydration unit and solvent oil extraction units.

• Livestock:-

As per Livestock Census 1996, the population of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, and goat were 191, 536, 103, and 269 thousand heads respectively. The annual availability of hides and skins is estimated at one, 10,000 pieces. As regards poultry, there are 377 broiler and 41 layer and 4 breeding poultry farms having rearing capacity of 5304, 587 and 146 thousand birds respectively (Ch.-3, Section 3.3). There are already a number of tannery units operating in the district; therefore, there exist little scope for tannery units. However, in view of proximity to Lahore city, there exist good prospectus for cattle/goat/sheep fattening farms, dairy farms, dairy products, ice cream, meat/poultry processing, animal/poultry feed.

• Forests:-

District Kasur is quite rich in forest resources. The annual average production of timber and firewood over the period 1998-2001 was 135 and 322 thousand cubic feet respectively, which reflect very good prospects for wood seasoning/processing unit, furniture unit, chip/veneer board unit, and flush door/window unit.

Agriculture Extension:

- To disseminate recommended technologies to farmers through various extension techniques for per-acre increase in yield.

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- To work as a bridge between farmers, researchers and Government agencies for the solution of problems as a part in policymaking process.
- To monitor supplies of farm inputs especially, fertilizer, irrigation, certified seeds and pesticides.
- To establish complementary relationship with all the institutions and organizations, contributing to the development of farming community
- To enforce quality control mechanism for fertilizers and pesticides

Livestock

- To facilitate veterinary cover to the livestock population
- To safeguard the livestock population from infectious and contagious diseases of epidemic nature through mass immunization
- To provide extension/advisory services to the interested livestock and poultry farmers/breeders for the enhancement of productive and reproductive efficiency of livestock and poultry.
- To provide the artificial insemination services in non-descriptive local cows and buffaloes for the improvement of their genetic makeup/potential.
- To provide treatment/health cover during the genital/venereal ailments in animals
- To develop rural poultry and promote commercial poultry farming

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On-farm Water Management

- Preparation of district water management development plans
- Implementation of watercourses improvement, precision land leveling, irrigation, agronomic practices, groundwater management, and harvesting of water resources in barani / rained area
- Renting out agricultural machinery at approved rates.
- Maintenance of Government buildings
- Purchase of stores and capital goods.
- Feedback to provincial Agriculture Department on all the above as per instructions

Fisheries

- Provision of extension services in the private sector
- Supervision of fish seed production and its distribution
- **Main Crops:**

Sugarcane, Wheat, Rice, Cotton and Maize are the main crops grown in the district. Production of these crops during the period 2002-03 to 2004-05 is given in Table

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Production of Main Crops

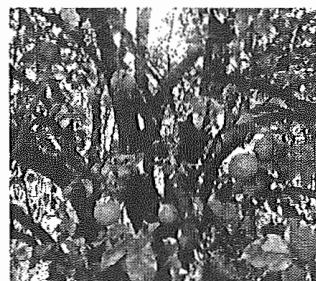
(2002-03 to 2004-05)

CROPS	PRODUCTION (000 M.TONS)		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Sugarcane	1917800	1917700	1211926
Wheat	518442	535475	457026
Rice (cleared)	59410	59528	57968
Cotton	9032	39109	21630
Maize	7064	85640	120950

Besides, Jawar, Bajra, Moong, Mash, Masoor, Oil Seed such as Rape / Mustard and Sun Flower are also grown in minor quantities in the district.

- Main Fruit:**

Citrus, Guava and Mangoes are main fruits grown in the district. Production of these fruits during the period 2005-06 to 2007-08 is given in Table



Production of Main Fruit

(2005-06 to 2007-08)

FRUIT	PRODUCTION (M.TONS)		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Citrus	37592	37034	33924
Guavas	18772	18793	19349
Mango	5591	5341	5352
Luichi	845	832	417
Falsa	1209	890	833

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Besides, Peaches, Jaman, Phalsa, Litchi, Banana, Plum, Pomegranate, Pears, and Apricot are also grown in minor quantities in the district.

- **Main Vegetables:**

Potatoes, Onion, Carrot, Garlic, Cauliflower, Ladyfinger, and Peas are main vegetables grown in the district. Production of these vegetables during the period 2005-06 to 2007-08 is given in Table

Production of Main Vegetables

(2005-06 to 2007-08)

VEGETABLE	PRODUCTION (M.TONS)		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Potatoes	115789	211328	255277
Onion	23995	22272	19409
Carrot	11286	177777	15452
Cauliflower	4679	4904	4852
Garlic	2414	2492	2538
Ladyfinger	3193	3309	3383
Peas	1587	1642	1717

Besides, Turnip, Chillies, and Tomato are also grown in minor quantities in the district.

The Total Forestry is as follows;

Markaz	Location	Kind of Plants	Total Plants
Ganda Singh Wala	Pervaiz Ahmad	Euc:	42,000

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Ganda Singh Wala	Malik Muhammad Anwar, Adda Khan	Euc:	8,000
Mustafabad	Muhammad Rafique, Sanda	Euc: Mis:	9,500
Mustafabad	Ch. Shahib Din, Mustafabad	Euc: Mis:	20,000
Kasur	Muntzar, Raja Jhang	Euc: Mis:	37,500
Chunian	Malik Abdul Ghafoor, Korde Sayal	Popular	30,000
Chunian	Muhammad Sohna, Mehar Kot	Euc:	11,500
Chunian	Malik Abdul Ghafoor, Kot Sayal	Shisham	1,20,000
Chunian	Aziz ur Rahman, Kot Sayal	Euc:	50,000
Changa Manga	Abdu Gahani, Changa Manga	Euc:	14,000
Changa Manga	Ghulam Sarwar, Changa Manga	Euc: Mis:	13,700
Changa Manga	Babar Ali, Changa Manga	Euc:	25,900
Seria Mughal	Amash Mehmood, Moga Malla	Euc:	18,500
Changa Manga	Ghulam Murtaza, Saria Moghal	Euc:	24,500
Kanganpur	Ch. Taj Sarwar, Thathi Handra	Euc:	2,000
Kanganpur	Muhammad Akram, Bakha pur	Euc: Shisham	39,400
Kanganpur	Abdul Ghafoor, Bakha pur	Euc:	20,000
Khudian	Muhammad Yousaf, Dhing Shah	Euc: Mis:	19,200

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Khudian	Abrar Ahmad, Dhakha	Euc:	9,000
Khudian	Muhammad Arshad, Dhullan	Euc:	20,000
Kot Radha Kishan	Muhammad Ahmad, Shah Anyaat	Kikar	5,000

Total Numbers of Plants in Nurseries are as follows

Markaz	Location	Kind of plants	Total Plants
Changa Manga	H.Q. Nursery Changa Manga Cpt. 55,60&71	Euc. Shisham, Semal, Ornmt. Others	6,33,535
Kot R. Kishan	H.Q. Nursery MBL Canal	Euc.	77,265
Pattoki	Sarai Chimba	Euc. Kiker ,Ornmt	1,25,740
Kasur	Kasur	Euc. Kik. Others	12,000
Khudian	Khudian	Euc.Kik.Sh. others	25,000
Ganda Singh wala	Fatoohiwala	Euc. Kik. Others	45,505
Mustafabad	Mustafabad	Sh. Sem.	3,20,000
TOTAL			12,39,045

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Administrative set up

We have divided this section into three areas.

- Education
- Health
- District and Sub-Division Government of Kasur

1. Education:

Kasur District Education Profile

According to 1998 National Census, Kasur District has a population of 2,375,875 with 47.7% females. The rural population makes up 77.1% of the total population. There are 637 villages, 2 municipal committees and 7 town committees in Kasur. The overall literacy rate of Kasur District is 36.2% where rural literacy rate is 32.2. % and urban is 49.4%. Female literacy rate of 23.4% is half of male literacy rate that is 47.6% (Kasur District Census 1998).

The overall literacy Rate of Kasur District is 36.2% where rural literacy rate is 32.2 % and urban is 49.4 %. Female literacy rate is 23.4, while male literacy rate is 47.6%. Population growth rate for Kasur District is 2.6% (Census Report 1998). Kasur covers an area of 3995 sq KM, with a population of 2.37 million. There are 4 Sub-Divisions, 113 Union Councils and 642 villages in Kasur district. Kasur is ranked among the nine districts with lowest literacy rate in

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Literacy

A person was treated literate in 1998 if he could read newspaper or a journal of same standard and could write a simple letter in any language. The literacy is measured as the ratio in percentage of literate population to corresponding population aged 10 or over the literacy ratio in the district has increased from 18.7 percent in 1981 to 36.2 percent in 1998. The literacy ratio for males is 47.6 percent as against 23.4 percent for females. The ratio is much higher in urban where compared with rural areas both for male and females.

Literacy Rates	Punjab Province District Kasur		
Females	35.1%	36.2%	
Males	64.9%	47.6%	
Overall	46.6%	23.4%	

The table shows the literacy ratio by rural and urban areas for the year 1998

Area	1981			1998		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Areas	18.7	26.9	9.5	36.2	47.6	23.4
Rural	15.5	23.3	6.7	32.2	44.7	18.1
Urban	30.4	39.8	19.6	49.4	57.2	40.6

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Population of School Age Group

Gender	Primary Age	Secondary Age	Total age
Male	194771	181529	361436
Female	166665	152680	334209
Total	376300	319345	695645

Demographic Profile of School Age Population

Education Stage	Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Early Childhood	3-4 years	81,367	78,160	159,527
Primary	5-9 years	241,117	223,403	464,520
Secondary	10-14 years	143,961	133,329	277,290
High Secondary	15-16 years	42,193	40,829	83,022

Educational Attainment

The percentage of educated persons like literacy ratio has also increased with almost similar pattern but with lightly lower level of literacy, the following table provides some facts by gender in urban and rural areas from 1998 census

	Educated persons as percentage of population 10 years or above		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Areas	35.9	47.4	23.1

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

Rural	31.8	44.4	17.8
Urban	49.0	56.9	40.3

Enrolment Ratio

	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Areas	32.1	36.9	26.9
Rural	28.4	34.1	22.1
Urban	46.6	44.4	42.7

Commercial and Vocation/Technical Institutions

SR. NO.	NAME & DESCRIPTION OF COMMERCIAL / TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTION	TYPES OF TRAINING COURSES OFFERED	DURATIO N OF COURSE	AVER AGE NO. OF STUDE NTS ENRO LLED (PER SESSI ON)
FOR MEN				
1	Govt. Commercial Training Institute, Kasur	D.Com	2 years	269
2	Govt. Commercial Training Institute, Chunian	D.Com	2 years	233

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3	Govt. Commercial Training Institute, Pattoki	D.Com	2 years	142
4	Dehi Mazdoor Training Centre (DMBCC), Kasur	Certificate in Welding Wood Work Machinery Repair of Agricultural Machinery Machinist	4 – 6 months	50
5	Leather Service Centre, Kasur	Art of Leather Garments	1 year	20
6	Govt. Technical Training Institute, Kasur	Trade Certificate	2 year	380
FOR WOMEN				
1	Govt. Vocational Institute (for Women), Kasur	Diploma in Hand / Machine Embroidery	2 years	50
2	Govt. Vocational Institute (for Women), Pattoki	Diploma in Hand / Machine Embroidery	2 years	50
3	Govt. Vocational Institute (for Women), Chunian	Diploma in Hand / Machine Embroidery	2 years	50

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

Educational Institutions

Institution Type	Male	Female	Total
Masjid / Maktab Schools	118	0	118
Primary Schools	665	559	1224
Community Model Schools	0	39	39
Middle / Elementary Schools	101	137	238
High Schools	78	33	111
Higher Secondary Schools	3	2	5
Total	965	770	1735

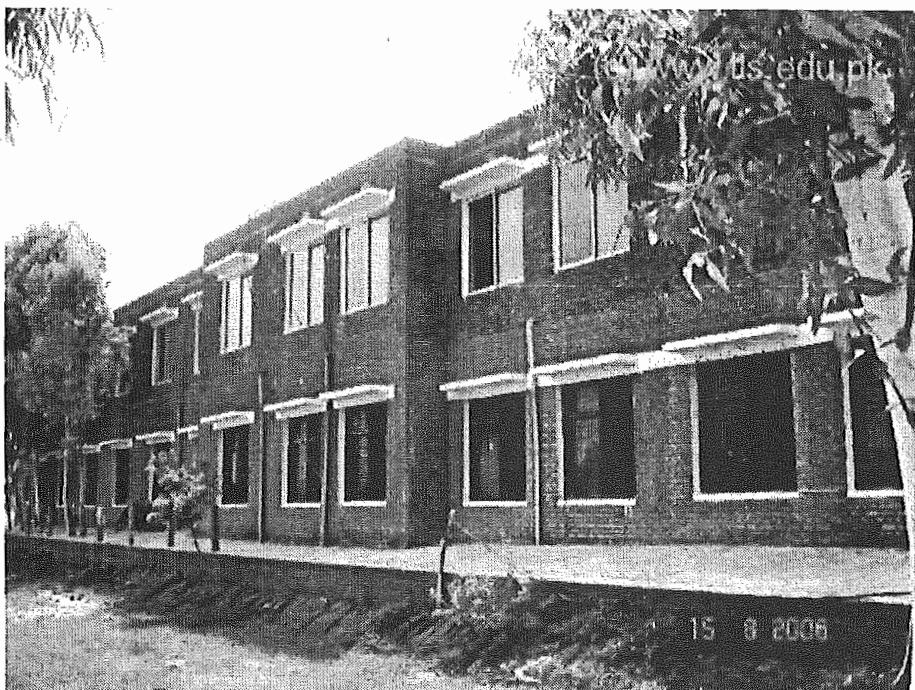
Colleges & Universities

Institution Type	Male	Female	Total
Inter Colleges	1	0	1
Degree Colleges	5	5	10
Post Graduate Colleges	0	0	0
Govt. College for elementary teachers (GCET)	1	0	1
Total	7	5	12

Enrolment Breakdown in Kasur District (Govt. Schools)

Institution Type	Boys	Girls	Total
Masjid / Maktab Schools	2020	0	2020
Primary Schools	116169	45072	161241
Community Model Schools	0	9592	9592
Elementary Schools	10468	9282	19750
High Schools	60325	31014	91339
Higher Secondary Schools	73	10	83
Inter Colleges	163	0	163
Degree Colleges	4923	4088	9011
Total	194141	99058	293199

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Punjab Education Management System 2000 reports gross school enrollment in Kasur at 264,000 as of Oct 1999. This comprises 36% girls, and 64% boys. The Kasur District Education Department data shows a net school enrolment of 279,217 as of May 2003. Net enrolment includes about 40% girls. Elementary school enrolment makes up 68% of the enrolment while high school enrolment is 32% of the total.

- Increasing Access through Private Sector Provision
- The following table shows private sector profile in District Kasur

Morning Tea That Never Reached Kasur!

Private Schools with Enrollment (Registered)

Institution Type	Male	Female	Co-Education	Total	Enrollment
Primary Schools	0	0	42	42	5806
Elementary Schools	61	45	0	106	23716
High Schools	21	11	0	32	11767
Higher secondary Schools	2	3	0	5	1313
Inter Colleges	3	0	0	3	470
Total	87	59	42	188	43072

Private Schools with Enrollment (Un-Registered)

Institution Type	Male	Female	Co-Education	Total	Enrollment
Primary Schools	0	0	35	35	2626
Middle / Elementary Schools	0	0	13	13	1222
High Schools	0	0	8	8	1182
Total	0	0	56	56	5030

Increasing access through Public Private Partnership: CPP

Kasur District has also experimented with the innovative programs promoted by the Government of Punjab called CPP. This has resulted in increased access through up gradation of 10 middle schools to high levels and 3 girl's high schools to higher secondary level. CPP Schools in Kasur (For After noon /evening classes' only, total enrollment including evening classes)

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Level of Schools	Boys Schools		Girls Schools		Grand Total	
	No.	Enroll	No.	Enrollment	No.	Enrollment
Middle	-	-				
High	7	339	3	247	10	586
Higher Secondary			3	186	3	186
Total	7	339	6	433	13	772

District Education Department is not satisfied with the performance of these institutions because of low enrollment levels. There is a need to revise CPP's strategy in collaboration with the Provincial Education Department to make it more effective. Based on the learning and demonstrated improvement, the District Education Department may plan to extend the program in ten new schools.

Missing Facilities in Schools

Parents and community members often cite lack of basic facilities as one of the reasons for their lack of expectation with schools. School infrastructure is generally in state of decay. Information on basic facilities in provided by Punjab EMIS 2000-01 is summarized below:

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Basic Missing Facilities in Primary Schools in Kasur District

No	Particulars	No. of Schools
1	Additional Classrooms/ Science Lab	720
2	Boundary Wall	504
3	Structural/ Roof repair	723
4	Wash room	685
5	Electricity	856
6	Drinking Water	511
7	Furniture	1185

The State of School Councils

The Government of Punjab set up School Management Committees in 1995, which were later, renamed School Councils in 1999. The objective of setting up SCs was to create local governance mechanisms for timely school level decision-making. However, SCs have an uneven presence in Punjab, some being active even as others being mere paper entities. In areas where SCs are active, they have demonstrated positive contributions by local governance bodies. In Kasur District, SCs have been activated through the device of school development planning and releasing of funds by the district Government for implementing school improvement plans.

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Following table gives a breakup of non-formal Education centers and literacy centers in the district: NFE and Literacy Centers

Type (NFE/ Literacy Center/ ECCE)	Managing Authority	Numbers	Enrollment
ECE	Literacy Department	13	390
Adult Literacy Centers	Literacy Department (ESR)	124	4339
Adult Literacy Centers	Literacy Department (ADP)	248	8000
NFBE	Literacy Department	147	5745
NFE	Sudhaar-ITA Alliance	129	4569
NFE	Sudhaar	6	700
Literacy Centers	Sudhaar-ITA Alliance	49	1000
Adult Literacy Centers	NCHD	150	4500
	Total	866	29243

Minimum Standards for Primary Schools

Features	Description
School Building and Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 Class rooms - 1 Teacher room/ office - 1 Toilet - School protective facility e.g. boundary wall - Clean drinking water - Electrical supply/ meter connection

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Class Room Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Furniture for 60 children and mats for the rest - 1 Table and 1 chair for each teacher - 1 Blackboard in each classroom - Fans and electric lamps for all classroom
Teacher Room/ Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Table and 4 chairs - 1 Shelf/ cabinet - Fans and electric lamps
Annual Running Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stationery/ consumables - Provision for utility bills
Number of Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to 60 children - 2 teachers - 61 to 90 children - 3 teachers - 91 to 120 children -4 teachers - More than 120 children -5 teachers

Minimum Standards for Elementary Schools

Features	Description
School Building and Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 Class room's one multipurpose lab. for technical subjects - Teacher room and separate office - Toilets 4 - School protective facility e.g. boundary wall - Clean drinking water - Electrical supply/ meter connection
Class Room Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Furniture for all children - 1 Table and 1 chair for each teacher - 1 Blackboard in each classroom - Fans and electric lamps for all classroom

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Teacher Room and Office	- 1 Table and 10 chairs - 1 Shelf/ cabinet - Fans and electric lamps
Annual Running Cost	- Stationery/ consumables - Provision for utility bills
Number of Teachers	- 1 teacher for 35-40 students, subject specialists as required, Support staff: 5 persons

Minimum Standards for High Schools

Features	Description
School Building and Facilities	- Urban 20 room, Rural 15 rooms - Teacher room - Head teacher office Clerk office - Toilet standard ratio. one for 30 students - School protective facility e.g. boundary wall - Clean drinking water - Electrical supply/ meter connection - Science lab - Computer lab (lab assistant and attendant) - Multipurpose Hall
Class Room Facilities	- Furniture for all children - Table and 1 chair for each teacher - 1 Blackboard in each classroom - Fans and electric lamps for all classroom

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Teacher Room/ Office	- 1 Table and 15 chairs - 1 Shelf/ cabinet - Fans and electric lamps
Annual Running Cost	- Stationery/ consumables - Provision for utility bills
Number of Teachers	- 1 teacher for 35-40 children, subject specialists and Support staff

Some Famous Schools are:

- Allama Iqbal Cadet High School
- Pakistan Model High School
- DPS
- City School System
- Bhatti International
- Islamia School
- Hanfia School
- Govt School for Boys/Girls
- Beacon House School system (Educators)
- Kasur Model High School
- West Minister School
- **TLS Kot Radha Kishan:**

In February 2002, a group of concerned citizens joined hands to do something real and practical for their community. They established Kot Radha Kishan Development Trust (KDT) and began to think of constructive ways to provide high quality education in area which was yet to experience modern civic and social facilities. The first project of KDT was THE LEARNING SCHOOL which continues to blossom today. The Learning School, Kot Radha Kishan, is a living reality that epitomizes

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the voluntary spirit of Pakistani civil society. The local community has contributed more than 20 million Pak rupees to convert this dream into reality. The school has a beautiful academic block, fully equipped science labs, up to date computer labs and libraries. It is here that a professionally qualified faculty of forty six members is catering the educational quest of about one thousand students from poor and middle class families coming from remote villages and quasi-urban settlements on not-for-profit basis.

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1. Health Department

Kasur was declared as district on July 1, 1976 after being detached from District Lahore and at the same time THQ hospital was upgraded as DHQ Hospital, which is currently, a 197-bedded hospital located on the main Lahore - Kasur (Ferozepur Road). Coronary Care Unit, Renal Dialysis Unit, and new emergency block have recently been established under the new devolution system. It is the main hospital in Kasur. All the rural and citizens tend to go to there for their better treatment. Though earlier very few specialist doctors were available and most of the people resorted to the adjacent city of Lahore for their health care needs. But now BIT (Bhatti International Trust) Teaching Hospital is catering needs of many people by offering free check up facilities. Many small hospitals and clinics are providing basic health services as well.

Sub-Divisions	DHQ Hospitals	THQ Hospitals	BHUs	RHCs
Kasur	1	-	38	6
Pattoki	-	1	21	3
Chunian	-	1	22	3
Total	1	2	81	12

There are two Sub-Division Headquarter Hospitals in the District, located in Chunian and Pattoki. The THQ Hospitals provide emergency services and serve as a referral hospital for RHCs and BHUs. THQ Hospital Chunian is 40-bedded hospital while THQ Pattoki is 60-bedded hospitals, which are supplemented by surgical, medical gynecology and pediatric departments. THQ Pattoki is situated on the main Lahore - Multan Road, caters for accidental emergencies.

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There are 12 Rural Health Centers in the District as a whole in which 6 are located in Sub-Division Kasur while 3 are located in other two Sub-Divisions each. In a typical RHC, there are 8-9 professionals comprising 1 SMO, 1 MO, 1 WMO, 1 Dental Surgeon, 1 LHV, 1 MT, 1 Lab Assistant and 1 Dispenser allied by other supporting staff.

Population Welfare Responsibilities:

- To plan, organize and implement program activities.
- To organize the assigned communication activities including exhibition of documentaries, workshops, seminars etc
- To coordinate with Population Welfare Department and District Government
- Supervise and monitor the activities of Sub-Division Officers and service outlets in the District

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- To identify training needs and impart training as per training schedule in coordination with Population Welfare Department

Hospitals in Kasur	Phone No
District Head Quarter Hospital Kasur	049-29250060
Animal Hospital Kot Buddha Kasur	049-29250095
Edhi Emergency Center Baldia Chowk Kasur	049-2762944
Family Medical Centre Liaqat Road Near Khan Mahal Cinema Kasur	049-2764211
Formex Hospital Kasur	049-2763766
Din Hospital Pul Bahadur Pura Kasur	049-2762024
Hamza Foundation Kot Rukan Din Kasur	049-2764502
Hanif Hospital (Munir Surgical) Kasur	049-2772218
Khurshid Eye Hospital Raiwind Road Kasur	049-2772553
Rehman Hospital Khara Road Kasur	049-2764797
Wali Hospital Steel Bagh Mor Kasur	049-2762882
Bhatti International Trust Hospital Raiwind Road Kasur	049-2721873

Basic Functions of Health Department

- Execution of functions relating to the following areas on the guidelines given by the Government
Prevention and control of infections and contagious diseases

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- Tuberculosis
- Eradication/Control of Malaria
- Lepers Act 1898
- Treatment of patients bitten by rabid animals
- Nutrition surveys
- Nutrition and publicity in regards to food
- Vaccination and inoculation
- Maternity & child welfare and;
- Port Quarantined.

DHQ Hospitals

Sub-Divisions	DHQ	THQ	BHUs	RHCs
	S	S		
Kasur	1	-	38	6
Pattoki	-	1	21	3
Chunian	-	1	22	3
Total	1	2	81	12

Infrastructure

DHQ Hospital Kasur	01	197 beds
THQ Hospitals Pattoki	01	40 beds
RHCs	12	20 beds each
BHUs	81	02 beds each
GRDs	03	Nil
MCH Centers	08	Nil
Zila Council / Rural Disp	21	Nil
School of Nursing	01	Nil
DHDC	01	Nil

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Administrative Setup

- One Office of Executive District Officer (Health)
 - One Office of District Officer (Health)
 - One Office of Deputy District Officer (Health)
 - One Medical Superintendent DHQ Hospital
 - One Medical Superintendent THQ Hospital
 - School of Nursing DHQ Hospital, Kasur
-
- **Bhatti International Hospital Trust:**

Though earlier very few specialist doctors were available and most of the people resorted to the adjacent city of Lahore for their health care needs. But now BIT (Bhatti International Trust) Teaching Hospital is catering needs of many people by offering free check up facilities. Where as many small hospitals and clinics are providing basic health services as well.

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3. District and Sub-Division Administration

The authority of the District Government comprises the operation, management, and control of offices of the departments, which are decentralized to it or may be set up under the Local Government Ordinance, 2001 and the District Government exercise authority within the district in accordance with the general policy of the Provincial Government.

The District Government is responsible to the people and the Provincial Government for improvement of governance and delivery of services. The District Government consists of District Nazim and District Administration. District Nazim heads the District Government, performs such functions, and exercises such powers as have been assigned to him under Local Government Ordinance 2001. He is assisted by the District Coordination Officer. The District Nazim is responsible to ensure that the business of the District Government is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance 2001 and other laws for the time being in force.

The District Administration comprises the district offices, including sub-offices of the Provincial Departments of the Provincial Government decentralized to the District Government and other offices set up by the Provincial Government, grouped under the Executive District Officers, and coordinated by the District Coordination Officer.

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The District Coordination Group of Offices is headed by the District Coordination Officer. A group of offices, other than the District Coordination Group of Offices, is headed by an Executive District Officer. The District Officers heads the district offices.

Functions of District Co-Ordinate Officer:-

- To ensure that the business of the group of offices under his administrative control is carried out in accordance with law, rules, human and material resources placed at his disposal are optimally utilized to improve governance.
- To co-ordinate and supervise the activities of the offices and ensure efficient service delivery by the functionaries under his administrative control, supply information to the Monitoring Committees of the District Council and Union Councils.
- To take appropriate corrective actions based on the information received from Monitoring Committees, enforce relevant Federal, Provincial laws and rules, including tax laws, prepare development plans and propose budgetary allocations for their execution. Implement approved plans and policies, authorize disbursement of performance bonuses to the employees.
- To prepare proposals for expenditures necessary for the proper conduct of programs, projects, services, and other activities, propose relevant bye laws on service delivery to the District Coordination Officer; and Act as Departmental Accounting Officer for his

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respective group of offices and be responsible to the District Accounts Committee of the District Council.

Functions and Powers of District Council are:

- To approve byelaws proposed by the District Government under this Ordinance, approve taxes proposed by the District Government.
- To approve long term and short-term development plans annually and supplementary budgetary proposals of the District Government, where required, intra-district fiscal transfers approve annual budget of the District Council.
- To elect committees of the District Council for monitoring the performance of the District Government, ensure the Monitoring Committees of the District Council perform their functions in a non-intrusive manner without interfering in the day-to-day working of the relevant offices of the District Government and do not assume a command and control role.
- To review the Monitoring Committees' quarterly reports on the performance of the District Government, elect a Code of Conduct Committee, which shall be responsible for enforcing the code of conduct and regulating the conduct of the members of the District Council.
- To elect an Insaf Committee that shall facilitate access of the people to the Member Inspection Team of the High Court for redressing their grievances, elect a Sports and Culture Committee, which shall promote sports and cultural events in the district and youth participation in healthy pursuits.

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- To elect the members of the District Council for representation in the District Public Safety Commission, elect a District Accounts Committee, constitute Farm Produce Market Committee under the relevant law.
- To approve the proposals of the District Government for changes in the number of posts of officials and employees of the decentralized offices of District Administration and Sub-Division Municipal Administration and Town Municipal Administration as part of the budget statement.
- To approve the posts for office staff of District Council. If no post of advisor, special assistant, press reporting, or political secretary to the District Nazim shall be sanctioned or approved.
- To make recommendations to the District Government for enhancement of the care of disabled persons, paupers, aged, sick, persons of unsound mind, abandoned minors, juvenile delinquents, drug addicts, victims of child abuse, needy and disadvantaged persons.
- To review the audit reports of District Accounts Committee. Review measures for flood relief, and storm water drainage and require the District Government to undertake measures for good governance and improvement in the delivery of services.

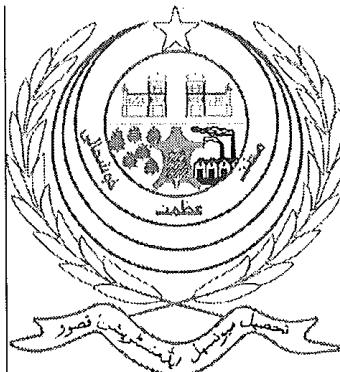
Functions of TMA

- Consists of a Sub-Division Nazim, Sub-Division Municipal Officer, Sub-Division Officers, Chief Officers and other officials of the Local Council Service and officials of the offices entrusted to the

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Sub-Division Municipal Administration, The Sub-Division Nazim is head of the Sub-Division Municipal Administration.

- The Sub-Division Municipal Officer acts as coordinating and administrative officer in-charge of the following Sub-Division Officers:
- Sub-Division Officer (Municipal Regulations) is responsible for licensing, management of municipal lands, estates, properties, facilities and enterprises and enforcement of relevant municipal laws, rules etc.
- Sub-Division Officer (Infrastructure and Services) is responsible for water, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, roads, other than provincial and district roads, streets and street lighting; fire fighting, park services.
- Sub-Division Officer (Planning) is responsible for spatial planning and land use control; building control; and coordination of development plans and projects with Union Administration, Village Councils, and other local Governments. Sub-Division Officer (Finance) is responsible for budget, revenue, and accounts.



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The Sub-Division Municipal Administration (TMA) is responsible for spatial planning and municipal services, exclusively working closely with the Union Councils, Village, Councils and other civil society and private organizations.

The functions and powers of the Sub-Division Municipal Administration include-

- To prepare spatial plans for the Sub-Division in collaboration with Union Councils, including plans for land use, zoning and functions for which the Sub-Division Municipal Administration is responsible. To seek approval of the Sub-Division Council to the spatial plans prepared by it after due process of dissemination and public enquiry, incorporating modifications based on such inquiry. To execute and manage development plans.
- To exercise control over land-use, land-subdivision, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including for agriculture, industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centers; residential, recreation, parks, entertainment; passenger and freight transport and transit stations.
- To enforce all municipal laws, rules, and byelaws governing its functioning. Sub-Division Municipal Administration may, with the approval of Sub-Division Council, exempt any Union from application of any specific provision of the byelaws made by the Sub-Division Council under Local Government Ordinance, 2001.

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- To compile information provided by Union and Village Councils of prioritized projects in the Sub-Divisions. To prepare budget, long term and annual municipal development programs in collaboration with the Union Councils, under the directions of the Sub-Division Nazim.
- To maintain, with the assistance of the District Government, Union and Village Councils, a comprehensive data base and information system for Sub-Division Municipal Administration and provide public access to it on nominal charges.
- To propose taxes, user fees, rates, rents, toll, charges, levies, fines and penalties under Part III of the Second Schedule of Local Government Ordinance 2001 for approval of the Sub-Division Council and notify the same after such approval. to collect approved taxes, user fees, rates, rents, toll, charges, fines and penalties, to organize sports, cultural, recreational events, fairs and shows; to organize cattle fairs and cattle markets.
- To co-ordinate and support municipal functions amongst Unions and Villages; to regulate markets, services, and issue licenses, permits, grant permissions and impose penalties for violation thereof as and where applicable. To manage properties, assets and funds vested in the Sub-Division Municipal Administration and Sub-Division Council. To develop and manage schemes, including site development in collaboration with District Government and Union Administration.
- To authorize an officer or officers for issuing notice to a person committing any municipal offence and initiate legal proceedings for continuance of

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commission of such offence or for failure to comply with the directions contained in such notice. To prosecute, sue and follow up criminal, civil and recovery proceedings against violators of municipal laws in the courts of competent jurisdiction, and to prepare financial statements and present them for internal and external audit.

Union Administration

Powers and Functions of the Union Administration

- To collect and maintain statistical information for socio-economic surveys, to consolidate village and neighborhood development needs and prioritize them into union-wide development proposals with the approval of the Union Council and make recommendations thereof to the District Government or Sub-Division Municipal Administration, as the case may be.
- To identify deficiencies in the delivery of services and make recommendations for improvement thereof to the Sub-Division Municipal Administration; to register births, deaths and marriages and issue certificates.
- To make proposals to the Union Council for levy of rates and fees specified. To establish and maintain libraries, to organize inter-Village or Neighborhood sports tournaments, fairs, shows, and other cultural and recreational activities.
- To disseminate information on matters of public interest. To improve and maintain public open spaces, public gardens and playgrounds, to provide and maintain public sources of drinking water,

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including wells, water pumps, tanks, ponds and other works for the supply of water.

- To maintain the lighting of streets, public ways and public places through mutual agreement with the Sub-Division Municipal Administration, to arrange facilities for the handicapped, destitute and poor; to provide protection against stray animals and animal trespass, and to establish cattle pounds, to regulate grazing areas.
- To execute the projects of the approved Union Annual Development Plan by contracting out to the private sector in the manner as may be prescribed and to obtain support of the Sub-Division Municipal Administration or District Government for such execution, and to assist the Village Councils or, as the case may be, Neighborhood.
- To assist the relevant authorities in disasters and natural calamities, and assist in relief activities, including de-silting of canals, to co-operate with the public, private, or voluntary organizations, engaged in activities similar to those of the Union.

Community Development

1. Community Organization

- Creation of awareness regarding community welfare issues
- Help strengthen community-based organizations.
- Assist community organizations.

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. Labor

- Destruction of industrial peace
- Welfare of labor including promotion of settlement in cases of industrial disputes; audit and scrutiny of accounts of trade unions in the district; and implementation of compensation of claims and non-payment of wages
- Implementation of federal and provincial labor laws including enforcement of all federal and provincial labor laws, implementation of Government policies for the gradual elimination of child labor, coordination of government's efforts for abolition of bonded labor, registration/de-registration of factories, shops and establishments, inspection of factories and transport under labor laws; inspection of shops under the Punjab Shops, manpower and employment, enforcement of law relating to weights and measures, and purchase of store and capital goods at district level

3. Social Welfare

- Creation of social awareness by motivational methods.
- Professional and financial assistance to registered voluntary social welfare agencies.
- Socio-economic development of the people, particularly women.
- Training & rehabilitation of destitute, under privileged, handicapped & chronically sick.
- Eradication of social evils.

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- Assist relief and rescue services during calamities and national emergencies.
- Exercise administrative and financial powers delegated under the rules.
- Exercise powers/control over voluntary social welfare agencies.
- Guide voluntary social welfare agencies towards their capacity building.
- Coordinate/update the physical and financial performance reports.
- Organize campaigns and programs against social evils through NGOs.
- Organize relief work through NGOs/philanthropists.
- Registration Authority with the delegated powers.
- Recommend cases of licenses to the Provincial Licensing Authority (DGSW) in respect of the children's home (orphanages).

4. Cooperatives

- Cooperative societies having area of operation restricted to the District.
- National scheme for cooperative farming
- Training to field officials of the Cooperative Department and office bearers of cooperative societies in bookkeeping, maintenance of accounts, minute's book, preparation of loan documents etc.
- Development schemes pertaining to cooperatives as per delegation of powers.
- Service matters pertaining to officers/officials as per delegation of powers.

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- Purchase of stores and capital goods for the district office.

Works & Services Department

1. Roads & Buildings

- Planning, designing, construction, equipment, maintenance and repairs of all Government Buildings, residential and non-residential including rest houses
- Evaluation, fixation of rent, control, management, lease and sale of Government buildings
- Laying standards and specifications for various type of roads and bridges of the District. Planning and designing roads and connected works for the district/Provincial and/or Central funds.
- Construction, maintenance, repairs, and improvement of roads, bridges, culverts, causeways, boat bridges and ancillary bridges for the Works and Services Department financed from District/Provincial and/or Central funds.
- Administration of roads, bridges, and boat bridges toll collection and leases of land for filing/service stations and access roads thereof on roads under the control of district.
- Service matters except those entrusted to Service and General Administration Department.
- Purchase of stores and capital goods for the District Government.

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1. Environment

- To assist Provincial Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A) in discharge of its functions under the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1977
- To exercise personnel administration and financial management of the subordinate staff
- To regulate motor vehicles subject to the provisions of the Pakistan Environmental Protection, Act, 1977 and the rules and regulations made there-under.
- To ensure, guide and assist the proponents of new projects in submission of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)/Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to the D.G. Punjab EPA for approval.
- To ensure implementation of environmental protection and preservation measures in all development projects at district level and to sensitize Government agencies on environmental issues.
- To identify the needs for legislation in various sectors of the environment
- Provide information and guidance to the public on environmental organizations, to prevent and combat pollution and promote sustainable development.
- To undertake regular monitoring of projects financed from the Provincial Sustainable Development Fund and to submit progress reports to the DG Punjab EPA for publication in the Annual Report.
- To submit quarterly progress reports and a consolidated annual report to the DG Punjab EPA.
- To enlist the support of Government Departments at district level notably the education and health institutions in campaigns for building awareness.

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Finance & Planning

- Preparation of annual development program of the district within the policy framework given by the Provincial Government and in coordination with all district offices of provincial line departments
- Approval of development schemes according to the Delegation of Powers under the Financial Rules.
- Appraisal, evaluation (major/selected schemes) and monitoring of implementation of development schemes in physical and financial terms
- Coordination within the District Government departments and with the Provincial Government, on policy issues
- Preparing of five-years and other District Development Plans
- Purchase of stores and goods as delegated under Financial Rules.

5- Finance & Budget

- Formulation, distribution, and monitoring of district budget (current and development).
- Examination and scrutiny of proposals for re-appropriation and supplementary grant and their approval by the competent authority/forum
- Financial management and control of offices of departments of the District Government
- Examination of schemes of new expenditures
- Functions of Principal Accounting Officers and Departmental Accounting Officers, Preparation, communication and execution of financial sanctions

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in accordance with the Delegation of Financial Power Rules

- Collection of provincial taxes and their immediate deposit into Provincial Treasury and submission of collection accounts to the Provincial Government.
- Examination and advice on matters directly or indirectly affecting the district finances
- Maintenance of district, Sub-Division and town provincial accounts and reconciliation
- Monitoring the ways and means position/accounts of the district, Sub-Division, and town government with the SBP/NBP, and coordination with the Provincial Finance Department.
- Liaison with the Pakistan Audit Department for the disposal of audit observations, Matters regarding Departmental Accounts Committee/Public Accounts Committee Business.
- Service and administrative matters, having financial implications, of employees of the District Governments in accordance with the rules and policies of the Government.
- Creation/up gradation of posts, either permanently or temporarily with the approval of the Finance Department.
- Sanction of the Provincial Government for obtaining loans.
- Adherence/implementation of schedule of rates prescribed by the Provincial Government.
- Prudent management of assets and liabilities of the District Governments.

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- Sanctioning of loans to the Sub-Division Municipal Administrations/Union Administrations from own resources.
- Implementation of pay/pension policy/rules framed by the provincial government.
- Purchase of stores and capital goods for departments of the District Government, as prescribed under the Purchase Manual.
- Approval of rate and running contracts
- Any other functions as assigned to the District Government.

6- Accounts

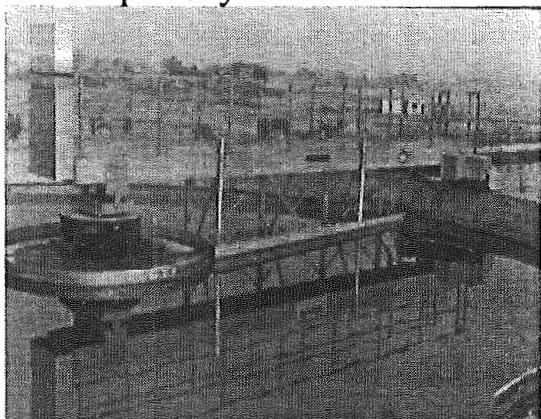
- Maintenance of City Government accounts.
- Liaison with provincial Finance department and office of the Accountant General Punjab
- Ensuring financial discipline and removal of audit objections

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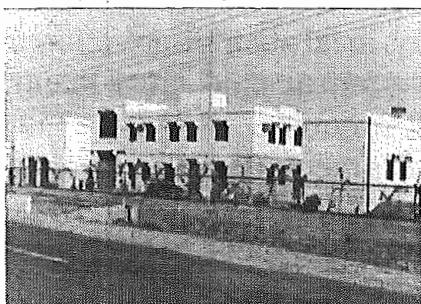
Current and Future Projects

Kasur Tannery Pollution Control Project (KTPCP)

KTPCP is located in Kasur in an area of tannery clusters where more than 200 leather tanneries are operating. The average daily input of all tanneries in Kasur is estimated to be over 180 tons of wet salted weight, comprising some 8,000 hides (cattle, buffaloes), and between 12,000 and 15,000 skins (sheep and goats) per day. 13,000 m³ of heavily polluted tannery wastewater come from the three tannery clusters per day and are sent to the small river Rohi Nullah. In order to reduce this high level of pollution, a common treatment plant project was installed with the UNIDO/UNDP assistance.



This project has established an effluent treatment plant, chromium recovery plant, and solid waste disposal site and management system. The US\$ 10 million cost-sharing



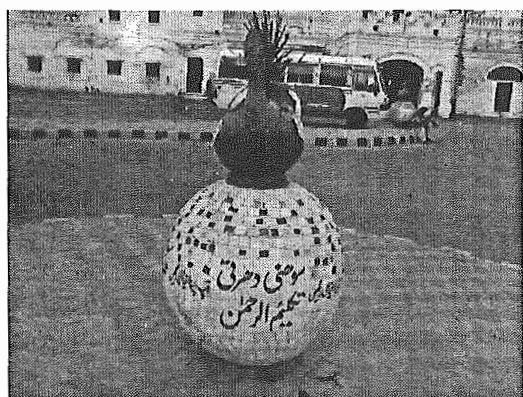
project was designed to clean the most polluted town in the country and will serve as a model to be replicated for other tannery clusters in Pakistan. The partners in this project include the Provincial

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and Federal Governments, Export Promotion Bureau, Private sector, UNDP and UNIDO. The Project is also helping institute cleaner production technologies in the tanneries to improve health, safety, environment, and the economics of tanneries. The operations and maintenance of KTPCP is presently in process of being taken up by local authorities including the private sector; the plant operations are to be funded on a "polluter-pay" principle. The project is also addressing social dimensions in Kasur including child labor, health aspects, and gender.

• Changes Appear in Kasur:

Polluted areas, narrow, bad, and encroached roads along with ponds and swamps of polluted water were the scenery of the city during last many decades. But after 1995 a change started, when first drain for tanneries water was planned. It was followed by erection and operation of tanneries water treatment plant, which resulted in end of ponds of tanneries water and stinky smell of those stagnant waters. Then some roads were carpeted a new and repaired by local district governments. But the current provincial government paid great attention to the city. It is estimated that around 5 billions are to be spent totally by Kasur Development Package excluding Lahore-Kasur road and Kasur-Depalpur Dual Road. In 2008 construction, transformation, development work by the Government, start tangibly for restoration of the glory of



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“BEAUTIFUL CITY KASUR.” In addition, within just one year positive change is visible. Kasur will be a model city by completion of all the development works, which are on the way of progress.

For example the following projects;

- Encroachments are being demolished and removed.
- Roads are being widened and carpeted.
- Kasur sports complex is being renovated, another is being planned
- Old open drainage is replaced by culvert sewerage system.
- Parks are being renovated and some others are planned.
- Proper infrastructure and lightening system is being ensured.
- Electricity, Telephone, Cables are being rehabilitated.
- Offices are being administered by good governance
- New educational Complex is constructed.
- Pure, refine, and filtered drinking water is being supplied.

Roshan Bhellah (A Model Village)

It is said that the village roshan bhelah will be the model village of not only of Kasur but also of the Punjab. As many facilities of modern world are, being planned to be provided there, including:

- Stadium
- Sports complex
- By Air, Rail, Road travelling access
- Model School and College will be there
- A public Library

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Developments

Polluted areas, narrow, bad, and encroached roads along with ponds and swamps of polluted water were the scenery of the city during last many decades. Nevertheless, after 1995 a change started, when first drain for tanneries water was planned. It was followed by erection and operation of tanneries water treatment plant, which resulted in end of ponds of tanneries water and stinking smell of stagnant waters. Then some roads were carpeted and repaired by district governments. However, the current provincial government paid more attention to the city. In recent past DCO Kasur Mr. Abdul Jabbar Shaheen has done memorable tasks regarding general administration, roads & drains construction, and reclaiming encroached land. He became very popular and near to a living legend of Kasur City. He did a marvelous job and really made the impossible happen. People of Kasur are admiring his services for rapid development of their (Sohna Sheher) beautiful city. Another key name in this regard is of Ex-Chief Secretary Punjab Mr. Javed Mehmood whose personal attention made all their dreams come true. It is estimated that around 5 billions are to be spent totally on Kasur Development Package excluding Lahore-Kasur road and Kasur-Depalpur Dual Road, later was a plan initiated and pursued by ex-foreign minister Khurshid Kasuri amounting to about 3 billions.

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INITIATIVES TO BE TAKEN BY DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

- Shifting of Bus Stand out of Kasur city on Kasur-Lahore road.
- Remodeling of Rohi Nullah
- Preparation of Master Plan for Kasur city
- Shifting of Gawala Colony out of city
- Demarcation of all the Graveyards in Kasur District
- Improvement / Establishment of Changa Manga as world class recreational facility.
- Identification of blank spaces / illegally occupied plots for development of parks / playgrounds in the town
- Creation of open spaces for development of parking plazas
- Ornamental plantation along the roads
- Outsourcing of Railway Park and Kasur Garden

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Ending Words

Kasur has played a significant role internationally but no one cared or took any tension towards its betterment. Kasur was declared 2nd polluted city in the world. Thereafter, Government started doing work for its betterment; many changes were brought within 2 year. We hope that in coming years Kasur will be beautiful and an attractive city **INSHALLAH**. There are massive gesture, honor, and praise for all those persons who planned and implemented the development of Kasur.

**May Kasur continue it development on the earth until
the Day of Judgment! AMEEN**

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